Middletown Transcript.

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Select Poetry..

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

She rose from her delicious sleep,
And put away her soft brown hair,
And in a tone as low and deep
As love's first whisper, breathed a prayer;
Her snow-white hands together pressed,
Her blue eyes sheltered in the lid,
The folded linen on her breast
Just swelling with the charms it hid.

And from her long and flowing dress
Escaped a bare and snowy foot,
Whose step upon the earth did press
Like a sweet snowflake soft and mute;
And then from slumbers soft and warm,
Like a young spirit fresh from heaven,
She bowed that young and matchless form,
And humbly prayed to be forgiven.

Oh, God! if souls as pure as these
Need daily mercies from thy throne—
If she upon her bended knees,
Our holiest and purest one—
She with a face so clear and bright,
We deem her some stray child of light;
If, she, with those soft eyes and tears,
Day after day in her young years,
Must kneel and pray for grace from Thee,
How hardly, if she win not Heaven,
Will our wild errors be forgiven.

Ladies' Department.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

The 25th of March was "grand opening day," with the modistes, milliners, and fashion-mongers of New York. The World furnishes the following, as to the latest Spring styles and fashions:

For this once, perhaps for the last time, shall bonnets be treated with all due consideration. There is not much left of them, to be sure, and that little is threatened, but we shall resist their entire extinction to the last.

The new head gear is a lace coiffure, a "*coiffure mantille*," which is to be draped gracefully over puffs, curls, frizzes and the like, and ornamented in the Spanish fashion, with a rose, which draws it back from one side of the face, leaving the other to be thrown back, or brought forward as a veil, at pleasure.

Just at present the idea of appearing in the street in such masquerading attire seems to nearly all women preposterous, and utterly impossible; but, after all, it would be less of a change than that which has occurred since 1860.

That year saw the advent of bonnets so towering and formidable that the coronal structure of a drum-major sinks into insignificance beside them. Each of the three successive seasons added a story to the height, until the proportions became alarming, and women came near being excluded from places of public amusement as nuisances and complete barriers to sight-seeing.

Those imposing edifices, which seemed all right as long as they were worn, have completely disappeared; it is really difficult to tell now whether a woman has a bonnet on her head or not, and so far as the necessity for covering is concerned, the new *coiffure mantille* has decidedly the most, if not the best, of the argument. Still we have a prejudice in favor of the bonnet proper, and we mean to stick to it so long as there is anything to stick to.

Those elderly ladies and staid matrons who have laid the flattering unction to their souls that spring would develop something more suitable for them than the dainty little "Fanchon" must make up their minds to be disappointed. The spring bonnets are not enlarged in size; in fact they are much smaller than last year and are very little changed in style. The only difference is this, that the very small and exceedingly dressy little bonnets which last year were confined to a few have this season become the popular standard.

What the more exclusive styles imported late in the season will show cannot now be told. Perhaps they will be smaller still, or give place altogether to the new *coiffure*.

One improvement has taken place in the little bonnets, and that is, that they no longer lay flat to the head. The diadem, tiara, or whatever the coronal circlet may be called, that was introduced last year, is now an institution, and in a more or less modified form finds a place upon all the new designs—sometimes as an ornament, or simulated trimming, upon others as a component part of the bonnet.

As for describing special styles, it is almost out of the question. No two are alike, and there is hardly enough of any one to hang a description upon.

A novelty which may be considered a rival to the *coiffure* was displayed in several different colors and materials by Mme. Demorest. It is called the *mantille* bonnet, and consists of a little *Fanchon*, with raised coquettish brim and a veil of frosted *tulle*, edged with blonde of the same color, which is attached to the back and carried forward to the front, where it crosses lightly upon the breast, and is fastened with an ornament.

One of those bonnets was in a new shade of yellow green (Metternich), another in Sultana red (a deep currant color) frosted, and a third in the new "caramel" shade, a reddish chocolate, which is highly effective in crape and frosted *tulle*. It requires great taste and judgment to arrange trimmings upon the new and striking colors exhibited this season, and the best way is to attempt no contrasts. A pretty bonnet of entire "Metternich" green or "Sultana" red frosted with steel, is very *distingue* with a black silk suit, but much of the effect is lost if a mixture of trimming is used.

A pretty style, not new, but among the latest, is the "baby bonnet." One of the best designs is composed of blue frosted tulle over crape, blue silk and blue lace barbes.

The design consists of a soft crown and a small silk brim turned back in wings from the sides. A barbe of blue blonde lace surmounted by a narrow bow and ends of blue ribbon ornaments the back, and is carried forward to form second strings, which are limply crossed and fastened with a pink crushed rose with a blue enamelled bug in its heart. Another rose is placed on the outside of the bonnet, or rather in the left wing; a little edging of white blonde on the inside of the brim, and a narrow glittering bandeau completes the small and simple but stylish *chapeau*.

The "*meringue*" bonnet is very like the "baby bonnet, only the crown, instead of being in the cap shape is raised in a high puff. The genuine *meringue* is made of white frosted tulle over white crape, white satin brim, fringe of white feathers tipped lightly with steel and fine cut steel and gilt bandeau and ornaments.

Some of the prettiest and most substantial bonnets of the season have small brims of fancy Italian straw, soft crowns of bright blue, green, or lilac silk, trimmed with bands of straw-colored lace, starred with cut steel and gilt, and a *bandeau* of steel and gilt to match on a puffing of silk in front of the brim. The narrow ties to these bonnets may be edged with blonde or straw-colored lace, but they are prettiest without the scarf or veil which is so common.

The *Grande Duchesse*, the crowns somewhat high, the brim turned up on one side, is the popular style in round hats, but it is too early in the season to speak of these definitely.

NOVELTIES IN TRIMMING.—The colored blondes and laces, though not quite new this season, have only recently been added to the millinery *reportoir*, and are decidedly a very useful acquisition. Bonnets are now made complete in one color, with the option of breaking up the idea of strict uniformity by adding flowers of a different tint or the brilliant ornaments of gilt and steel, which this season take precedence of all others, at least in the metalic department.

The new lace, in all colors, is sold by the piece as well as in barbes, coiffures, and edgings. Some of it is sprigged, some plain, and very much of it "frosted," a better word than crystalized for giving the idea of the peculiarly broken, crisp, glittering surface.

Many of the new artificial flowers, and most of the leaves are "frosted" in the same manner, sprinkled with an appearance of snow or illuminated by brilliant little metallic insects.

Every one is attracted by glitter; and the tinsel and tawdry display of the past few years has driven into the background the faithful efforts of the artificial florists to reproduce nature's simplest, yet most beautiful ornaments. There are still, however, exquisite natural grasses, which are greatly admired for trimming black lace bonnets, and new wreaths, consisting of the tender leaves and berries of the half-formed green currant, so true to the originals as to be a study for an artist. In flowers, the myosotis, the lily of the valley, and other small varieties are preferred to the larger ones, even the cordons of roses being made up of buds and leaves with one full-blown, but of a small species, as a high side ornament.

Gilt and steel being fashionable in Paris last winter, of course we are favored with it for this spring and summer. Butterflies, *bandeaux*, tiaras for bonnets and headdresses, sets of pins and ear-rings, brooches, and shoulder-clasps mounted as branches of coral, all combine to make a glittering display, the fine cut steel being almost equal in brilliance to the flash of diamonds.

It is also costly, and for that reason will be somewhat exclusive. A single tiara of fine cut steel costs $18, in gold, and when this is used as an ornament to a real lace bonnet, $50 will not be found to be an exorbitant price for it.

"Mask" veils, the latest Parisian novelty, have found their way to this city. They are very small, and are edged with silk fringe. The best are embroidered by hand, spaces, properly shaped, being left for the eyes and mouth.

The introduction of colored laces facilitates the making of veils to match the color of the bonnet. The new spring styles have rounded tabs which tie behind, and are made in white, blue, green, brown, black, and grey and with fine-posted blonde lace, matching in color.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS.—Toilettes *en suite* are now the only recognized wear for the street, and the more strictly the harmony of color is carried out in every detail of the costume, the more distinguished it will be. The decided colors, such as blue, green, purple, gold, and garnet, which are now worn upon the promenade, forbid a mixture or a combination of more than two different tints at one time, and of these one must be neutral.

The fashionable suit for early spring wear is black silk, made more dressy, if desired, by bonnet and petticoat of blue, green, or lilac silk or satin. If, however, the dress is made of a fancy color, such as purple, lilac, blue, or green, the suit must be made entirely of the same color, with bonnet to match.

Later in the season—next month, for instance—very narrow striped, checked, and *chene* silks will be worn in light neutral tints, trimmed with silk or satin in the prevailing, or in contrasting colors, or with very small satin buttons sewn on braids, or with frill, or fringe, or colored lace to which *roulcaux* of silk or satin will form a heading.

Very narrow frills bound with the same material, with a contrasting color, or pinked out according to fancy or fabric, have been revived, and will be a very fashionable trimming for suits and trained dresses. Three to five are sufficient for the under-skirt of a suit, but five to fifteen may be put on a ceremonious dress, and the costume for visiting completed by a *Marie Antoinette fichu* trimmed with several narrow frills to match.

At Madame Demorest's we have seen some very handsome pearl-gray and white grenadines made in this way which formed part of a bridal outfit. A white one was trimmed with lilac satin and white crimped silk fringe, one of the grays with green and small satin buttons, and another gray, embroidered by hand, with a small blue figure, with blue satin and lace of the same color.

A short suit was composed of striped lavender and white for the petticoat and plain lavender over dress, trimmed with leaves, bound with white satin.

A great deal of pains is taken to have gloves, shoes, and every article of the toilette correspond with the dress, and there is no better evidence of culture, taste and refinement than this perfection of detail. No matter how good her intentions may be, the habits of years will crop out of an essentially vulgar person in some incongruity of attire, particularly if she superintends any part of it herself.

Dresses still continue to be gored; short dresses nearly plain, so nearly that no fullness is perceptible towards the bottom of the skirt. Trained dresses, on the contrary, are made full at the back, slightly plaited over the hips, but perfectly plain in front. The back breadths are gathered in so full that the train forms almost a long point, which the French call a *queue*.

Silk slips, for evening wear, are still made in the low *princesse* style, which, as every one knows, means gored quite plain, the skirt and body cut in one. As an evidence that there is no prospect at present of good dresses going out of fashion, we may mention the latest novelty in laces, which consists of *princesse* robes in black and white Llama lace, and "Victorias," in white muslin and Cluny lace, which are gored quite plain, made very low, and worn over low gored slips of silk or satin.

Hooped skirts are, or should be, very small indeed, the smaller the better; there must be no evidence of crinoline when the toilette is complete. A pretty "lace" skirt, woven thicker near the base, small in size, and graceful in shape, is a summer novelty. It will wash with perfect ease and without injury. It is finished with or without a narrow ruffling, and costs three dollars.

All under skirts should be gored, or made with flounces, and it is very essential in making trained thin dresses that the underskirts be trained or partially trained, also.

Easter Sunday has always been the fashionable occasion for the display of new spring bonnets; but since the introduction of costumes and *toilettes en suite*, an entirely new and complete dress, adapted to the festal character of the season, is deemed essential, and leading *modistes* have been busily engaged in completing them in time for the celebration which follows the close of Lent.

One of these costumes is composed of pearl-gray silk, the trained underskirt plain, the upperskirt rounded at the sides, and cut in a very deep point at the back. This point is tied up with a black lace sash, and the upperskirt is edged all round with wide, black lace. The waist is made with a basque which is pointed at the back, and the dress completed by a *Marie Antoinette fichu*, also trimmed with black lace. The heading to the lace trimming upon skirt and *fichu*, consisted of narrow *roulcaux* of pearl-gray satin, with a line of black running through them. "Baby" bonnet made on a puff (Meringue style,) of pearl-gray *tulle*, over pearl-gray crape, trimmed with gray satin, a fall of rich real black lace, which forms second strings over gray satin ties, and diadem of cut steel.

Another costume of black silk, with a pelisse crossing the breast, and having a rich trimming of fringe and folds of black satin. The skirt was cut walking length, and trimmed with three alternating folds of satin cut on the bias, and edged with the black embroidery stich, and rows of crimped fringe with nail heads of satin; coat sleeve, with cap; black lace hat, embroidered by hand and ornamented with fine cut steel and gilt, mounted in coral patterns.

A costume for a young lady consists of a pelisse of rich black silk, crossed upon the breast, trimmed diagonally to the waist in a scroll down the front and straight round the bottom, with handsome *passementerie*, a gimp, almost as fine as lace. Dress of blue silk, trimmed with narrow frills, put on in a shallow, diagonal, scolloped pattern, headed with blue satin and narrow black lace; *Grande Duchess* hat of blue satin, trimmed with frosted scarf of blue tulle, steel aigrette.

Visiting toilette of rich black silk, with very long skirt bound with green satin, and raised at the sides with green satin bands, over a puffed satin petticoat. Sash of green satin, with fringed ends. Body cut square, and trimmed with folds of green satin, finished on the lower edge with fringe. *Marie Antoinette* sleeves, composed of three straight puffs of green satin, divided with black silk folds, the lower fold, or binding, edged with fringe, which falls over the elbow. Bonnet of white *point applique*, over green crape; a pink rose and *point applique* strings, fastened with a rose over green ties. These costumes were from the *Maison* Tilman, in Ninth street.

NOVELTIES.—The most elegant fans, with the exception of white point lace for brides, are the *Watteau* styles, painted exquisitely upon white silk, white satin and white wood. The "white wood" fans will be more popular than ever this season.

New ornaments, consisting of sets of breastpin and earrings, painted on wood, have been introduced, called "woodland" jewellery. They are very pretty and very artistic, and also very cheap; they will be found extremely useful also for summer country wear.

The Shakespeare collar (pointed in front) is still in vogue. Many dresses, however, are finished with a narrow standing edge of lace.

Pretty new neckties for ladies are finished with crimped tassels upon the ends. There are also new necklets composed of silk or satin balls in a gilt cup, with pendant tassels to match, which are worn as change from lockets.

The newest gloves at Stewart's are ornamented with a lacing or with a double row of little gilt studs upon the back and crimped silk tassels at the wrist. There are dozens of shades of a single color, matching the rarest tint of a dress, but they are all embroidered in black or white and finished with a narrow black or white welting of kid.

The newest material for spring suits and dresses are the silk serges, in the choice and peculiar French shades of color, olives, greens, browns and bronze, only to be found here. They are soft, cool, and delicious for summer wear, and very *distingue*.

Coon Fight in Kentucky.

A coon fight is one of the glories of life in Kentucky. The programme is this: Some one announces to the planters of an extended neighborhood that he will have a barbecue and coon fight on a certain day, at such a place, and they are invited to bring themselves their friends and their dogs, for his coon is a veteran and will make a big fight. This coon is placed in a barrel with one head out, laid flat, so that he cannot be taken on the flank or rear, and the dog that brings out the coon—and it takes one of pluck to do that—wins the bet.

On the occasion to be described, a large party assembled with numerous fine dogs, eager for the fray. The sport began—but every dog of the party was whipped out by sharp and teethclaws of the gallant coon. the As a matter of course there was a noisy clamor and some tough swearing at the result. There was a seedy Yankee present, looking on with a grin of delight as each defeated dog gave up the battle. He had with him a miserable yellow cur, which went sneaking about with its tail between its legs, snapping and shying at every dog that offered tokens of friendly introduction.

In the midst of the uproar, Yankee quietly remarked:

"Well, gentlemen, I think I have got a dog that will bring out that ere coon.

"Where is he? Where is he? Bring him out," shout a score of witnesses.

"Thair he is!" pointing to the miserable cur.

There was a general laugh, and immediate offers of bets in any quantity.

"Well, gentlemen, I hain't got much money, but here's my watch and three dollars. That ere watch is a leetle old, but it's an all-fired nice time keeper."

"I'll bet you ten dollars against your watch and the money."

"Wall, I guess that's about fair; I'll do it."

After a great deal of coaxing and pulling, the mongrel was hauled close to the mouth of the barrel. The Yankee, after patting and calling his dog pet names for a minute, suddenly seized him, and thrust him into the barrel, stern first. The next instant with an agonized yelp, out came the dog—and out came the coon, too—fastened by tooth and claw to the haunches of the fleeing dog. The screams that followed may not be described.

"I guess I'll take that 'ere money and watch," quietly remarked Mr. Yankee, and he took them.

The loser, with a scowl, by way of self comfort, observed;

"I reckon your dog is spoiled."

"Wall—yes—guess he's a leetle damaged; but I never reckoned him worth mor'n ten dollars."

A bishop, who was fond of shooting, in one of his excursions, met with a friend's gamekeeper, whom he sharply reproved for inattention to his religious duties, exhorting him strenuously to go to "church and read his bible." The keeper in an angry mood responded, "Why, I do read my bible, sir, but I don't find in it any mention of the apostles going a shooting." "No, my good man, you are right," said the bishop; "the shooting was very bad in Palestine, so they went fishing instead."

"Pray excuse a bit of sarcasm," said Smith to Jones "but you are an infamous liar and scoundrel." "Pardon a touch of irony," replied Jones as he knocked him down with a poker.

What is the difference between a profitable hen and a gambler? One chants her lays, the other lays his chance.

When the day breaks what becomes of the fragments?

For the Middletown Transcript.

Mr. Editor.—"Building Loan" has responded so candidly, in your last issue, that, seized with a spirit of fairness I shall throw off my guise of questioning and proceed to emulate the gentleman by defining my real position without reserve.

I have to say, before commencing with the real work, that his little shots at me were rather absurd—not pertinent at all. I neither did affect nor express the ignorance which he attributes, although as his *own* opinion he is perfectly welcome to the charge. I know, or think I do, all the principal features of association, though I did not know what line of opinion I should have to combat, so many, so absurd, are the ideas in regard to it. To my question as to the "world-wide celebrity," etc. he refers (naturally he should to the highest authority) to the columns of the *Delawarean*, a source which probably over five hundred inhabitants of the globe have access to. I imagined he would at least allude to some work in which there was mention of the institution, particularly as antiquity is one of its claims. Taking his authority for just what it is worth, I profess to be satisfied with the answer, Earl of Selkirk and all, especially as I see internal evidence of its probability. Alexander Selkirk, I believe, was of the distinguished aforesaid gentleman's family, and I have no doubt that directly from his solitary meditations this great scheme of getting rich with perfect nonintercourse arose, though Defoe, his chronicler, against this supposition omits to mention his having become very wealthy from changing his money from one pocket to the other.

With this little returned I will now go ahead to show myself without loopholed protection, 1st, heterodox assertion:

The Building Loan Association, as organized here, and for the purpose of supplying the poor man with money at less than 6 per cent. is an utter humbug.

2d. "Building Loan's" and others' ignorance, is their only escape from the charge of downright humbuggery.

An association composed of men from the same class, all wanting to build, would no doubt afford great advantages, combining with the privilege of building a home, a Savings Bank conducted on the principle of short payments of interest (which are better for the poor man) and compounding to the greatest possible extent. In this light its merits are undeniable, yet its manner of getting security on the principle, "of everybody's business," and long time to run, introduce considerable risk; insurance depending on the action of the borrower may run out, etc.

But "Building Loan" knows that capitalists are in this concern; that half the stock is held by men who will not get their pecuniary accommodations from the Association, and as time goes on this proportion of stock will be greater, (already a good many poor men are selling out.) Of course after the needy have borrowed to the extent of their shares, the remainder of the money will bring little or no premium. It will be exactly as if two men held the stock. When the one (representing the poorer men) who needs the money most gets supplied to the amount of his shares, the other representing the richer men, having no one to bid against him, will take the balance at his own rates. I am perfectly willing to admit that money may be borrowed from the Association at 40 per cent. and yet cost borrowers less than six, provided the rest of the money brings higher rates; but what guarantee is there that these rates will be maintained? Is it not certain, from the class of stockholders, that there are men in it who scarcely on any terms would borrow? *Are* men, worth thousands, to be seen bidding and squabbling for petty sums at high rates "apparently?" Why it would seem as an admission of temporary insolvency.

I wish to make this assertion positively on the foregoing demonstration, as on it undoubtedly hinges the whole thing, viz: that rates will not be kept up.

Again, money is worth a greater premium for the longer time; yet to get the first borrowers off at 6 per cent. rates must continually advance, as otherwise with a longer time and greater rate an unequal share of the burden will be borne. This must be clear to any one. Imagine A's borrowing in the beginning of the Association $1000 at 40 per cent. bonus. He pays interest on $400 for the whole time, not one cent of which has he the use of. B borrows later, at 30 per cent. and only pays interest on $300 for a shorter time than A pays it on $400. Their shares of stock are worth precisely the same. This is a great defect in this and kindred Associations. It is clearly antagonistic to the truth that money for a longer period can bear greater premiums.

Building Loan has made up one half his letter of matter within quotation marks. He forgot, probably, that they should have extended within six lines of the close of his interesting communication. It may have been an oversight, yet the fact of his having changed and muddled the figures in his instance of the "Practical Working," leads to the uncharitable supposition he intended all outside of quotation marks to be considered as original. Certainly it partly was. He changes from the original by valuing his house at $2000 instead of $3000; he muddles when he says that the simple interest on his rent of $200 for eight years is $96 instead of $336; the original has $567 on $300 rent. As this is a specimen of the arithmetic of the champion of loaners, having such an explicit guide, too, in the only attempt he has made in originality, tho' no classicist, we quote "*ab uno disce omnes.*"

"Ridiculous Financiering," as a charge against an opponent from such, is ridiculous too. By-the-by I will take the liberty of suggesting that if Building Loan is McCulloch, Gladstone, or any one occupying a high stool, that he had better resign at once. Figures it is hardly possible is his *forte*. Something lower to the ground would suit better. We will point to the fact that the figures given are very rough. Not one whit above an ordinary school boy in his mental exercises. They take no account of the worth of the money which a stockholder has lost the use of, by paying in. We will examine into this a little before producing for comparison my own:

On A's borrowing $1000, says he, in all he pays $840 back—$420 on account of shares, $420 on account of interest—making $12 by borrowing in this manner over the old way at 6 per cent. Now if in seven years the Association runs out, four years may be considered as the period by equation all sums would be at interest for, allowing 4 years rather than 3½; 1st on account of interest accumulating more on the sums loaned at first; 2d the fact that more money would be loaned during the last 3½ years on account of interest accumulated. These reasons counterbalance somewhat; they are opposite in effect. Therefore it seems that four years would be a most favorable period to the association. If it is to be calculated in the *Delawarean* manner, then as he pays $420 on account of interest in seven years, therefore for four years there would be paid $240 for every $1000 borrowed besides instalments.

$50,000 borrowed at $240	$12,000
$420 paid for every 5 shares, 250 shares divided by 5 equal 50; 420 multiplied by 50, equal	$21,000
Showing that at his	$33,000

calculation there is only $33,000, when there should be $50,000 the supposed capital stock of the association. Thus showing his figures do not prove when all chances are in their favor estimated.

My calculation has been made some time; it was done under the impression that fifty thousand dollars was the capital stock, but as the truth is the same we will submit it; first showing when the Association will run out, we will proceed in the following manner:

Estimating all payments made before the 1st of July in each year, as paid on 1st of preceding Jan. and all made after 1st of July as paid on succeeding January, and explaining that 6 per cent. payable monthly is equivalent to 8 per cent. payable yearly, the exact figures for the one $.795856; $.80000 for the other; and taking nine years as the probable time of existence, we have the following:

$1500 for 9 years at 8 per cent.				$2999.40
3000	" 8	"	"	5551.80
3000	" 7	"	"	5141.48
3000	" 6	"	"	4760.64
3000	" 5	"	"	4408.00
3000	" 4	"	"	4081.44
3000	" 3	"	"	3779.12
3000	" 2	"	"	3481.20
3000	" 1	"	"	3240.00
1500	" 0	"	"	1500.00
The amount of original instalments with interest is thus				$38,951.08
Admitting a bonus of 25 per ct. as the average through nine years will increase this amount thus:				9,737.77
Bonus on bonus of 25 per cent.				2,434.44
Sum total in nine years				51,123.29
Salary of Treasurer at $100 per year will reduce this to am't.				1,248.71
In round numbers.				50,000.00

Showing conclusively that nine years at an average bonus of 25 per cent. will wind the Association up.

We will imagine, now, A's borrowing $1000 from the Association at its beginning and owning five shares paying 30 per cent. for his money as he has it for the longer time, netting him $700. If he builds with this, allowing 2 per cent. for expenses and taxes on property, his money will be worth 8 per cent. to him, which is too much, 6 in reality is as much as he will get.

$700 at interest for 9 years computed at 8 per ct.	$1,398.18
His shares in that time will be worth	1,000.00
Representing all he will receive from the Association.	2,398.18

Now calculating for the amount each share has cost in the same manner as we treated them collectively, we find $6 for 9 years at 8 per ct. which rate is fair, as it is presumable that it is the same kind of currency he gets, and what we allow he makes it pay him, we have

$6 for 9 years at 8 per cent.				$11.98
12	" 8	"	"	22.20
12	" 7	"	"	20.52
12	" 6	"	"	18.96
12	" 5	"	"	17.62
12	" 4	"	"	16.52
12	" 3	"	"	15.10
12	" 2	"	"	13.98
12	" 1	"	"	12.96
6	" 0	"	"	6.00
Cost of each share				155.84
5 shares which have cost 155.84,				$779.20
$1000 on which he's been paying 8 per ct. interest for 9 yrs.				1,998.60
In all what he has paid the A'n.				2,777.80
Deducting am't. Association has benefitted him				2,398.18
Total loss				$379.62
Net loss per share at the end of nine years				75.92
$700 for nine years				1,398.18
Adding total loss				379.62
Total				1,777.80
$700 at 11 per cent. for 9 yrs.				1,790.64

Thus showing that he pays 11 per cent. for what he borrows.

This is not very encouraging to the borrower at 30 per cent. If it is attempted to be evaded by asserting that interest on small sums is not worth anything I am perfectly content. Let every one be informed that he will have to pay 11 per ct. if every thing is calculated, but that he can have the money at less than 6 if it is not, then it will be a perfectly square transaction, and interference would be meddling; but while the contrary is the case by Building Loan's own exhibit, I intend to endeavor to controvert it until shown the error of my ways by Building Loan in some I trust more likely and better chosen *quotations*.

Having heard an opinion that it is not well to move against the evident improvement of the town, I have only to say that not to interfere for the benefit of mechanics, the "victims," will bring at last the ruin of the village. Let affairs go on legitimately; cut down, by a good deal, your premium, and what will be built is more likely to remain in the hands of their founders, and a new class of bankrupts prevented.

INQUIRER.

Lord Stanley on America.

A deputation from the Peace Society waited on Lord Stanley, the British Foreign Secretary, to present a memorial expressive of the deep anxiety felt "in view of the unsettled state of certain questions between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, which have arisen out of the civil war lately prevailing in the latter country, more particularly those relating to the depredations committed upon American commerce by cruisers sailing from British ports, and the alleged premature recognition by the British Government of the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy.

Lord Stanley said that he thanked the deputation for the honor and pleasure of this interview. He could assure them that the Government, and he thought he might say any Government that might come into power in this country, was as anxious to maintain peace as they were. War, no doubt, was the great antagonist of civilization, and, bad as war would be for any country, perhaps for no country is it of greater importance to maintain peace than for England. We are burdened with a very considerable debt, and our taxation, though not intolerable, will not bear augmentation without seriously affecting our productive power. He was fully conscious of the magnitude of the interests involved in the question of peace or war with the United States. He must say that he never felt the same amount of alarm on this subject as had been expressed by some friends for whose judgment he had great respect. He had listened with much interest to the remarks of Mr. Newman Hall and the other gentlemen who had visited America, on the state of public feeling there. He had also been in America for several months, though that was twenty years ago; and though no doubt they often used strong language, he found, to use a homely phrase, that their bark was worse than their bite. The strong language was perhaps their means of letting off the steam of popular discontent; but when they came to the actual arrangement of affairs, he thought they were much more moderate and reasonable. And he thought they were not likely to be less so now, for they were now, like ourselves, bound in heavy securities to keep the peace. He felt, as the memorial said, that it would be an honor and happiness to himself and his colleagues to bring the matter to a satisfactory settlement. And while he agreed that it might not be necessary to be very rigid about the terms, still there must be a feeling of reciprocity." It is only reasonable to expect that if concessions be made on one side, concessions should also be made on the other. If the demands were too exhorbitant, it would render it more difficult to bring about the unanimity which was so very desirable. He could not state the precise terms on which a compromise might be effected, but he had little doubt that if they were met, as he hoped and believed they would be, by a correspondent spirit of conciliation on the other side, means would be found to set the question at rest. With regard to the general as to the foreign policy of this country, there had been a great change of late years, and he thought he could congratulate the members of the Peace Society that their principles were becoming more popular. It is now known throughout Europe, and, much as other nations may have been puzzled by it, it is acknowledged as a fact that the policy of England is a policy of peace. Unfortunately, at the present moment it is not so over the world. Never, perhaps, was there a period when armaments were so large, and the rumors of war were more frequent. But this cannot last always. Out of this state of confusion and transition there must of necessity come a better state of things. There are financial, among other reasons, why this cannot go on much longer, since military expenditure must nearly have reached its limit; when there will come a period of comparative disarmament, and, let us hope, of general peace.

The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1868.

The Impeachment Trial.

On Monday, the case was opened on the part of the House managers by Mr. B. F. Butler, who read a lengthy address, which occupied three hours in its delivery, reviewing the constitutional provisions which are alleged to make it the duty of the House to impeach and the Senate to try a President charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, reciting English and American precedents in cases of impeachment, and considering the matters of fact and law which would be developed in supporting the statements of each of the impeachment articles. Mr. Wilson, of the impeachment managers, commenced the introduction of testimony, consisting of documents mostly with which the public generally are familiar, but which Mr. Stanbery, counsel for the President, desired to have read, which was done accordingly. The evidence, elicted little that was new. One incident, however, that occurred in the case has important significance. On a question of the admissibility of evidence, the Chief Justice promptly decided the point without taking a vote of the Court upon it. This threw the managers into great excitement. They made several speeches on the point, combatting this decision of the Chief Justice. On a motion to retire for consultation there was a tie vote; the Chief Justice deciding by his casting vote in favor of the motion. His right to vote was not questioned. On the return to the court room a decision sustaining the Chief Justice was announced.

The open appeal made by the managers of the Court to divest itself of its judicial character, has created mistrust and alarm for the character and the institutions of our country. The procedure of impeachment was meant to be a great and solemn trial under the Constitution and the laws of the United States, the highest legal functionary presiding. But Gen. Butler, speaking for his associates, says:

> We claim and respectfully insist that this tribunal has none of the attributes of a judicial court, as they are commonly received and understood. * * * You are a law unto yourselves, bound only by the natural principles of equity and justice. We claim that the question of the constitutionality of any law of Congress is, upon this trial, a totally irrelevant one.

The proceedings on Wednesday exhibited no special point of interest, except an abortive attempt of Mr. Sumner to recover from the discomfiture which the impeachers had suffered in the vote of the court in secret session, sustaining by a vote of thirty to nineteen the ruling of the Chief Justice that he had a right to decide. In the first instance, questions of law and evidence. With this view Mr. Sumner submitted an order that in giving the casting vote on Monday upon the motion to go into secret consultation upon the appeal taken by Mr. Drake against the ruling above-mentioned the Chief Justice had done that for which there was no constitutional warrant. The order was rejected by a vote of yeas 21, nays 27. This was the second failure of those extremists whose programme is to make the Chief Justice a mere ornamental figure in the court of impeachment. The question as to the admissibility of certain testimony of Mr. Burleigh, (and which we had understood the Chief Justice to declare admissible) relative to a conversation between Mr. Burleigh and General Lorenzo Thomas, in which the latter is alleged to have declared his intention to expel Mr. Stanton from the War Office by force, and which was objected to by the President's counsel as being irrelevant, and as being that for which general Thomas only was responsible, was argued and submitted to the Senate, and that body decided to receive the evidence by a vote of 31 to 11. George W. Carsner of Delaware was then called and examined. He testified to having had a conversation with Gen. Thomas during a levee at the White House, in which he told the General that the people of Delaware expected him to stand firm, and General Thomas replied that he was standing firm, and would in two or three days kick Mr. Stanton out. At the conclusion of the examination of this witness the Court adjourned, and the president *pro tem.* resumed the Chair.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday, thus alludes to the testimony of this witness as follows:

> Mr. Carsner was the third and last witness introduced by General Butler. He did not harrow up the soul or "freeze the eyeballs" of anybody by his revelations, but he did succeed in convulsing with laughter Court, bar, spectators, reporters—everybody, in short, but General Butler, who sat moody and discontented, angry, doubtless, that his great witness was thus making sport for the Philistines. "Weep, weep, ye mountains of Gilboa," and you, General Butler, be careful the next time you attempt tragedy you do not descend to farce. Mr. Carsner was an honest country gentleman, who labored under the delusion that he had an intimate acquaintance with General Thomas because they both came from Delaware, and that he, the fresher arrival of the two, spoke the voice of that State. Accordingly, he sought an interview at once, informed General Thomas that the eyes of all Delaware were upon him, and implored him to stand "firm." Upon receiving an assurance to that effect, our bucolic witness departed, his soul full of content, to narrate the glad tidings to one Tanner, his friend and companion, and subsequently to a Mr. Smith, who he was *sure* was not surnamed John, but he thought rejoiced in the less common prefix of William. Upon the whole, we regard Mr. Carsner as the great success of yesterday, and we are not surprised that General Butler should regard his testimony as "important, if true."

The proceedings on Thursday consisted principally in the examination of witnesses in whose testimony nothing of importance was developed. Gen. Emory, commander of the department of Washington, was examined as to his interview with President Johnson. His testimony dispels every allegation based upon it by the impeachers.

We commend the *National Intelligencer* to such of our readers as want an able journal, and the latest reliable intelligence from the capital.

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The Ladies' Department, on our first page, is not intended for the gentlemen to read. Therefore, they had as well pass it by; for while it is perfectly intelligible to the ladies, it is all Greek to the gentlemen, who have no other concern with such matters than to foot the bills of their wives and daughters; which as good husbands and "dear papas," they are bound to do, without murmuring. If they should have the temerity to read it, after the warning we have given them, let them not do it with a rueful countenance, and with both hands convulsively clutching their *portmonnaies*; for, be it understood, an open, smiling countenance, and open purse, are two indispensable articles to the happiness of the household, in these days, when "one had as well be out of the world as out of the fashion."

The good people of Wilmington are just now considerably exercised over the question of a distribution of the school fund. The Catholics of that city, through their priests, have issued an address asking the suffrages of the people for the election to the Board of Education of men who will be in favor of dividing the school fund and appropriating a portion of it to the Catholic Schools connected with the parishes of St. Mary's and St. Peter's. This address has called forth one in opposition, from nine Clergymen of the different Protestant sects in the city. The election comes off to-day.

Life Insurance.—Persons wanting Life Insurance policies, should call upon our fellow-townsman, A. G. Cox, Esq. agent for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, one of the oldest and most substantial Companies in the country, which last year issued over ten thousand policies. See the agent's advertisement in our columns.

Mr. George W. Mahan, well known to the citizens of Delaware, has purchased the interest of Messrs. Landis & Co. in the *National Journal*, Philadelphia, a monthly agricultural publication, of good appearance and fair proportions, $1 per annum. We wish Mr. Mahan abundant success.

Connecticut votes next Monday. The New York Tribune says:—"We confidently expect Republican gains on last year's vote in every county but New Haven and possibly Fairfield." New Haven is the residence of Governor English, who is known and honored at home.

On the same day there will be an election in Michigan, when the people of that State will vote on the adoption of a new constitution. On the following day, Ap'l. 7th, Wisconsin will hold a judicial election, and soon after will follow the "reconstruction" elections in the Southern States.

It is now publicly proclaimed in Washington, that Judge Chase is to be the next victim of impeachment. "Wait till Johnson's impeachment is over," said a Republican, "and then we will impeach Mr. Chase."

Our Warwick correspondent, "Sandy Branch," has got up a first class *puff* for the business men of that place. If they don't all take the *Transcript*, after this, we won't publish any more puffs for them.

The School Election takes place in this State this afternoon.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The usual quiet of our town was broken on Saturday night last, by the cry of fire! It proved to be at the Store of Messrs. Walker & Gary, corner of Main and Broad Streets. The fire originated from the ignition of gas from oil in the cellar, while Mr. Henry Smith, clerk in the store, was drawing some oil. The flame communicated to the measure of oil which he held in his hand, and burnt his hand severely. Some of the oil was spilt upon his pantaloons, which also took fire, and he was nearly suffocated by the flames, which soon spread all over the cellar, and from which he escaped with great difficulty. The gas is supposed to have accumulated from a vessel set under the spicket, which had been leaking for several days. The flame beneath the spicket, which was of lead, soon melted it, and the oil flowed out over the floor, filling the cellar with flame, so that it was impossible to enter. Soon the molasses casks and other contents of the cellar were on fire, and the only hope of saving the building was by saturating the store floor above the fire as much as possible with water, and keeping the cellar tightly closed so as to keep the fire from having vent. Our citizens worked like Trojans, in throwing water and removing goods. But, at length, the fire made its way through the store floor, and it was believed that both building and contents would be consumed. Capt. S. Penington's house, adjoining the store, was in imminent danger. It was speedily stripped of its furniture, and the family took shelter in the houses of their neighbors. Our townsmen abated no effort to save the property, and after a hard struggle, the fire was finally subdued. Capt. Penington's loss is covered by insurance in the Delaware Company, we are told. Messrs. Walker & Gary lost two-thirds of their stock, on which there was no insurance. We think our citizens did admirably to save the buildings, under the circumstances. But there ought to be a proper organization for such emergencies, and a guard of trusty citizens placed over rescued or removed property. Fire-hooks, ladders, axes and leather buckets, ought to be provided; and, as soon as may be, a suction engine and hose.

It was announced here, on Thursday last, that all the money required to construct the road from Massey's, via Sassafras and Warwick, to Middletown, ($70,000) had been subscribed, the Contractors agreeing to furnish the balance. It now only remains for the Directors of the Kent county Rail Road to act, and the road will be built. The board held a meeting yesterday, at which the fact that the money had been subscribed was made known to them, and we shall probably learn their final action to-day, which will be reported to the adjourned meeting at Sassafras this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Middletown Building and Loan Association, held its first annual meeting on the 2d inst. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Samuel Penington; Vice President, John R. Hall; Treasurer, James M. Cox; Secretary, Alfred G. Cox; Directors, to serve three years, Charles E. Anderson, John F. Hukill, James B. Clarkson. Thomas E. Hurn was chosen a director in the place of David McKee, resigned. The funds of the Association sold at a premium of 37 per cent.

Messrs. J. M. Cox & Bro. Carriage Manufacturers, are about to erect a large Show Room, in connection with their Factory, ninety feet long, by twenty-five feet broad. They will commence the building immediately.

Hon. Wm. G. Whiteley, addressed the Democrats of Wilmington, at their head quarters, on Saturday night last.

Fresh herring were selling here on Monday, at 50 cents per dozen.

The Papal Sovereignty.—The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says he is positively assured on good authority that France and Prussia have concluded a convention by which those powers agree, whatever events may arise or whatever their own relations with each other, that they will maintain the independence of the Holy See and the integrity of its present territory. This compact has been communicated to the Italian government, and has called forth no objection from Gen. Manabrea, though it must be regarded as a solemn guaranty of the Papal sovereignty.

Another Impeachment Court.—The State Senate of New York was on Tuesday organized as a court of impeachment for the trial of canal commissioner Robert C. Dorn. The Assembly managers were present as prosecutors, and Lieut. Gov. Woodford presided over the Court.

Capt. Marshall, a well known pilot, died at Lewes on the 9th inst. A Mrs. Wingate, aged 83 years, died in the same town, at almost the same moment.

Rhode Island was carried by the Republicans, as usual, on Tuesday last.

The city taxes of Wm. B. Astor, of New York, are said to amount to $245,000.

For the Middletown Transcript.

Rail Road Meeting.

Sassafras, Md. April 1st, 1868.

Pursuant to a call of the President of the former meeting, a very large meeting of those favorable to constructing the Kent Rail Road from Massey's, via Sassafras and Warwick, to Middletown, convened at Sassafras, to-day, R. S. Griffith in the Chair, H. Vanderford, Sec. The minutes of the former meeting were read.

On motion of J. B. Fenimore, Esq. the Chairman was called on to state the result of his interview with the Board of Directors of the Kent County Rail Road Company, at their last meeting in Chestertown.

The Chairman responded to the call, and said that the response of certain members of the Board, the day after the interview, was, in substance,—"Go home and raise the money, and you shall have the road to Middletown."

The committees appointed to solicit subscriptions for the route, were called on to report. When the subscriptions were added up, it was found that they aggregated in round numbers, $69,000, and it was believed that the remainder of the required sum would be procured by the committees within the current week.

On motion, Robert S. Griffith, B. H. C. Massey, and Joseph Roberts, Esqs. were appointed a committee to wait on the Board of Directors of the Kent Co. Rail Road Company, at their next meeting on Friday, the 3d inst. to represent the views and action of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet again at same place, on Saturday next, the 4th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. to hear the report of the committee, and to take such further action as may be deemed necessary.

R. S. GRIFFITH, Pres't.
H. Vanderford, Sec.

The Supreme Court.

After the annunciation of opinions and orders in the Supreme Court yesterday, when the current business had been begun, Judge Black brought to the notice of the Court a report that the promulgation of the decision in the McArdle case had been delayed to await the passage of an act of Congress intended to impair the power of the court, and that since the passage of this act by Congress the court had, in conference, determined not to promulgate its decision in this case before its adjournment. Chief Justice Chase was not upon the bench. Justice Nelson inquired of Judge Black what proposition he desired to make, and whether he wished to argue the effect of the repealing law. Without specifying any definite action desired, Judge Black professed a willingness to argue the matter spoken of either now or at the pleasure of the Court. Justice Nelson then asked Mr. Carpenter, the counsel of the War Department, if he had anything to say. He replied that he did not understand that there was any specific motion before the Court, but when one was made touching the interests of his clients, he would, upon proper notice, respond.

During this colloquy Justice Grier, with a manifestation of much emotion, observed, in substance, that he felt called upon to vindicate himself from whatever of obloquy or censure may attach to any one in this matter; that he thought the failure to decide the McArdle case will be considered as a design on the part of the Court to wait for legislation to relieve them from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

Justice Field inquired of Judge Black what authority he had for stating that the Court had determined not to prumulgate the decision in the McArdle case.

At this point General Davis made application to the Court to be allowed to proceed with an argument in the case of *ex parte* Martin and Gill, a case of habeas corpus, in which he desired to make an argument upon the effect of the recent act of Congress. Justice Nelson said the application was under consideration by the Court. This case is even a stronger one than that of McArdle, involving the same questions, but involving also the lives as well as the liberty of two citizens, who may be unjustly tried, convicted and executed before the next term of the Supreme Court, unless its decision is rendered now. It is expected that before the court adjourns it will hear the argument in behalf of these parties in regard to the effect of the recent act of Congress repealing the habeas corpus act under which the case was brought into the court.—*National Intelligencer*.

North Carolina.

The political excitement over the approaching vote on the Constitution has become intense throughout North Carolina. Both the Gubernatorial candidates are canvassing the State and not less it is said than two hundred speeches a day are being made in different counties. It is reported that the Conservatives are exhibiting more energy than the Radicals; but both parties appear confident of success.

It is no wonder that the political campaign in North Carolina keeps that State in a whirlwind of excitement, when we come to consider that the new Constitution which the Radicals are attempting to foist upon it is, in some respects, even worse than the Constitution which was recently rejected by Alabama. The North Carolina Constitution not only prohibits distinction of color in the public schools, but throws open to the negroes all the civil and judicial offices, provides for a mixed militia, recognizes the legality of marriages between whites and blacks, and declares that any person who shall threaten to discharge an elector from employment "shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each offence, one-half of which fine shall go to the informer."—*Philadelphia Age*.

Reports have reached Kansas City of further depredations committed by bands of Cheyenne Indians on the Plains. Two trains were recently robbed by them on the Arkansas side.

The Senate in executive session on Wednesday rejected the nomination of John Hancock, the brother of Major General Hancock, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Frst District of Louisiana.

Adjutant-Genl. Thomas and the President.

The *New York World* of Thursday says:—The proceedings in the Court of Impeachment, for the last two days, disclose and place in a clear light what the Managers mean to rely upon as their strong point against the President. They will try to prove that he intended to eject Stanton from the War Department *by force*, and they betrayed evident symptoms that if they failed in this, they have little expectation of securing a conviction. If they cannot make it appear that it was the purpose of the President to resort to force, they have really no case at all. If they can only prove that he ordered Stanton to vacate the office, without taking any steps to enforce the order, they will merely convict him of a *wish*, but not of a *crime*. They cannot convict the President of removing Stanton, for he has not been removed; nor of an actual resort to force, for no force has been used. Their theory, as stated by Butler yesterday, is, that there was a *conspiracy* between the President and Adjutant-General Thomas; that the parties to this conspiracy had no expectation that Stanton would voluntarily yield up his office; and that Thomas's threats of a forcible ejection were authorized by the President.

This theory amounts to nothing unless it is proved by evidence; and, so far as yet appears, there is not a scintilla of evidence that the President either authorized General Thomas's language before it was uttered, or approved of it afterwards. The ground on which the President's counsel objected to the testimony of Mr. Burleigh was, that whatever he might swear to respecting the language of Thomas had no relevancy unless it were previously shown that Thomas was acting in pursuance of the President's instructions. The President could not anticipate, and had no power to control, the indiscreet utterances of an excited and garrulous old man. The natural presumption would be, that, if Mr. Johnson had intended to use force, he would have selected an agent of more vigor and prudence.

Butler built his argument upon the language used by Stanton when he surrendered his office to General Grant; namely, that he yielded "to superior force." As he was much more strongly fortified and backed after his restoration by the Senate, Butler argues that the President could not have expected him to yield the second time except by force, and therefore that he must have contemplated force as the only means of putting General Thomas in possession. But this is a flimsy, pettifogging *inference* not sustained by any proof; and it is not what the Managers may choose to surmise, but what they are able to prove, that signifies anything against the President.

The Chinese Indemnity Fund.

In the corner of a communication sent by the Secretary of State to Congress we observe a statement that the Chinese indemnity Fund now amounts to $316,512, whether specie or currency is not stated, but we presume the former. This brings to our recollection an illustration of accidental diplomacy which, in its practical results, is more interesting than Mr. Burlingame's coming glories. Few know what this Chinese indemnity fund is. Thus it stands: When President Buchanan sent Mr. Reed to China, in 1857, instreutions were given to the Minister to press upon the Chinese Government the claims of our merchants, extending over a long series of years, from the opium war down to the hostilities of 1856-7. The Chinese had obstinately and persistently refused to recognize them. Some were very meritorious claims and some had very little merit to recommend them. The Anglo-French war began. Canton was stormed and ruined. The north of China was invaded and the chances of adjustment of claims seemed fewer than ever. After the general treatise and the tariff regulations were signed, Mr. Reed revived and pressed the matter on the Imperial Commissioner at Shanghai in the autumn of 1858. Difficulties were made and were overcome. At last the Chinese authorities gave way, and the only question was as to the amount. Mr. Reed offered that if the amount to be paid were fixed at $1,000,000, the United States would agree to refund all excess over what might be adjudicated. To this the truly Chinese answer was given: "We want no refunding. Put the "figures as low as you can, and never let us "hear of the subject again." The Convention was at last signed, stipulating for the payment of $750,000. It was promptly paid in specie. A commission was organized under an act of Congress to examine the claims, and the result was that the total amount allowed—principal and Chinese interest, 12 per cent. was less than $50,000, leaving a balance of $250,000, which, with its accumulation, constitutes the Chinese indemnity fund. It is hard to say to whom it belongs. The Chinese won't touch it. We really do not see why in his present emergency Mr. McCulloch don't draw for it. We recall these curious facts in simple justice to Mr. Buchanan, and his representatives abroad whom it is now so much the fashion to disparage.—*New York World*.

Official advises from Japan report the expulsion of the Tycoon from Osaca after five days fighting. On the 4th of February the Japanese attacked with rifles the foreigners at Osaca, wounding two Frenchmen and one American sailor. The assailants were finally dispersed by an armed party of American marines and sailors. Subsequently the envoy of the Mikado arrived and peace was restored. The Foreign Ministers demanded an apology and the punishment of the offenders, both of which were accorded. The Tycoon has since abdicated, as reported unofficially in previous accounts from Japan, and the Mikado now exercises supreme authority.

The cable advices state that the Abyssinian expedition is encountering fresh difficulties at every step. The advance of the British force had reached Lake Ashange. The country was found to be barren and almost uninhabitable; the natives refused to furnish food or forage for the cattle, and King Theodorus had despoiled the country in all directions.

Items of News.

The recent attempt to assassinate President Juarez was a more serious affair than at first appeared. A number of leading men were concerned in the plot, and they had secured as accomplices the very body guard of the President and officers of the palace. In one respect the conspiracy was modled after that of the rebel Booth. Juraez was to be shot in his box at the theatre, and his ministers were to be disposed of by other assassins. The discovery of the plot was made only a short time before the hour fixed for its execution, and thus it was fustrated.

A New York letter says:—In the event of the removal of the President, Mr. Seward writes to his friends here, so I am informed, that he will at once leave the Cabinet. In Wall street Mr. McCulloch's friends are in doubt as to his course in the same contingency, but those of them who sustain the closest business relations with him appear to be pretty confident that he likewise will resign his position. Horace Greely is confidently spoken of as Mr. Randall's successor in the Postoffice Department.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. an Episcopalian, recently reprimanded for preaching in a Methodist church, preached a sermon on Sunday evening in Dr. J. H. Weston's Baptist church, Madison avenue, New York, to a congregation of over 2000 persons, while half as many more failed to get into the building. The discourse was delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association.

The telegraph brings intelligence of disturbances in France. *Emutes* are said to have taken place at Bordeaux, and seditious placards have made thei rappearance at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and Rheims. In other portions of the kingdom indications of discontent have been observed, and the people are moody and ill-tempered towarde the authorities. The conscription is the chief cause of it.

The Alabama claims came up for discussion in the British House of Lords on the 27th ult. Earl Russell defended the course pursued by him in the case. Mr. Cairns sustained the policy of Lord Stanley, and Lord Westbury, formerly Lord Chancellor, defined the law of England in the matter and denied the justice of the claims set up by Secretary Seward.

In the British House of Commons April 1st. Mr. Hunt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, asked leave to bring in a bill for the purchase by the Government of all the lines of telegraph in the Kingdom. The bill provides for the appointment of arbiters, who shall decide what prices are to be paid to the several telegraph companies for their property and interests.

The Spiritualists of St Louis celebrated, Tuesday night, the twentieth anniversary of the advent of Spiritualism. The ceremony consisted of an address by Miss Elvira Wheelock, one of their popular lecturers, giving the history of the Rochester knockings and similar phenomena, briefly sketching the growth and progress of the religion, (?) and claiming that it had gained the country over four million dollars.

The United States Artillery School, established at Fortress Monroe, some time since by order of General Grant, was formally opened on Wednesday. There will be a regular course of studies prescribed for the officers composing this school, and the most strict discipline will be enforced. General Barry has just issued an important order prohibiting the sale of liquor on the point.

The Mississippi Immigration Convention has submitted a plan of immigration which provides for forming a stock company, whose object will be to purchase, lease, and improve lands, and have power to borrow money on mortgages.

Bradley, the Boston nogro lawyer who was expelled from the Radical Convention in Georgia, is now circulating incendiary notices in the city of Savanah and the surrounding country tending to excite the negroes to murder and arson.

The Italian Government is taking steps to repress the spirit of brigandage now prevalent in various parts of the kingdom. A large body of troops is to be immediately put in readiness to operate against the province of Naples.

The State Senate of Pennsylvania last week passed a joint resolution requesting the President to protect American citizens in the guano trade and to compel San Domingo to restore at once the Island of Alta Vela.

Cable advices state that negotiations are still going on between Denmark and Prussia in regard to disputed territory in Schleswig-Holstein. The demand of Denmark it is said has been rejected by Prussia.

Mr. Dickens's farewell readings in America are announced in New York. Professional engagements will, in all probability, prevent him from making a third visit to our shores.

The House Committee on Elections have resolved to reject the Mormon delegate to Congress from Utah, on the ground that the Mormons are a community hostile to the Government.

The two hundred coolies lately brought to Havana came over in the Portuguese vessel Maria Louisa, formerly American, guarded by 30 Portuguese soldiers, to prevent mutiny.

General Grant has gained a suit in Missouri instituted to recover possession of a farm belonging to Mrs. Grant, near St. Louis.

Nicholas Smith, who was arrested in Buffalo a few days since, confesses setting fire to eighteen different buildings in that city within the last two months.

The revenue returns of Great Britain for the past quarter have been published, and show a deficit of £5,000,000 from all sources.

Serious riots are said to be apprehended at Nassau, New Providence, because of the disendowment of the churches by the Legislature.

Several American gentlemen in Paris, on the 22d of February, presented Gen. Dix with a marble bust of Washington.

A car load of horses took fire on the Vermont Central railroad on Tuesday, causing the death of ten of them.

The new postal act of Canada went into effect on Wednesday, reducing the postage on letters from five cents to three cents.

The peach trees near Norfolk, Va. are in full bloom, and fears are entertained that the cool weather will destroy the crop.

Cost of Impeachment.

The cost of reconstruction has been reckoned to amount to a hundred millions a year; but the impeachment of the President is likely to exceed that sum. It cannot be estimated by any comparison with the expense of the often refferred-to trial of Warren Hastings. This trial will exceed that in cost as much as it does in importance. The trial of Hastings lasted seven years, but it occupied the House of Lords only one hundred and twenty days, at various intervals, which were required for obtaining testimony from India. In the end, Hastings was acquitted, but required to pay the cost of prosecution, amounting to seventy-one thousand pounds, while the cost of the Government was over a hundred thousand pounds.

But the trial of Hastings did not interrupt the course of business, nor shake the public credit, nor threaten the Empire with dissolution. The impeachment of the President has already disturbed the business relations of the country, and has postponed indefinitely that attention to its fiscal concerns which was expected and required from Congress.

If the agitation so persistently promoted by Congress should continue much longer, and mingle with the strife of the Presidential election, it may cost the bondholders and the banks more than one-half of their entire investments. It is very plain that the Radical majority in Congress will stop at nothing in pursuit of their purpose to overthrow the Government as it was established by the Constitution, and concentrate its powers in the hands of this central directory. Their President, if they obtain one through impeachment, will be a mere puppet in their possession—a sort of "supple-jack," for their amusement and derision.

The cost of impeachment can only be estimated by the amount of damage which it has done and will do to the credit of the Government abroad and at home, and by paralyzing every effort in the futures for the material recuperation for the Southern staple-producing States.—*National Intelligencer*.

Delaware Affairs.

Sad Accident.—On Thursday afternoon, Robert Hunter, a boy of about nineteen years of age, son of widow Hunter, of Smyrna, met with a fatal accident in the following manner. While the dummy was after some cars near this place, Hunter jumped upon the cow-catcher to ride, when his foot caught in a tie and he was thrown forward in front of the engine and pushed up the track a short distance when his shoulder coming in contact with an elevated tie he was crushed in such a manner as to result in death. The engineer did not know he was on there, until he heard him cry out, when hurt. The car was stopped as soon as possible. He was carried into Mr. Palmatary's house near by, where he died in less than half an hour.—*Clayton Herald*.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.—There will be a great gathering and reunion of Odd Fellows at Halltown, on the Maryland line, on the 27th of April, to celebrate the anniversary of the Order. They are to meet upon the invitation of Richland Lodge, No 107, of Halltown, Md. It is understood that fifteen lodges from Kent county, Del. and Queen Ann's and Caroline counties, Md. will participate, and efforts are being made by the management to make it the grandest affair of the kind ever seen on this Peninsula.—*Delawarean*.

Thefts.—Some one entered the hall of Dr. W. T. Collins' residence, in this town, several days since, and took from his hatrack his overcoat, shawl and a lady's hood. The shawl and hood were found afterwards in one of the back streets and returned, but the coat, a good one, is still *non est*.

The smoke house of Mrs. Martha A. Cummins has also been entered and relieved of a quantity of bacon.—*Smyrna Times*.

A colored man named Thomas Walker, fell from a vessel called the Marion, at Newport, on Saturday afternoon, and was drowned. His body was recovered on Sunday morning. Walker was 45 years of age and leaves a family.

Wendell Philips says impeachment will fail, because the Senate Radicals are made up of men fed on calfsksns, and who pursue office for profit.

Judge Chase is called the "father" of the greenbacks. He has a numerous progeny.

Horace Greeley calls Delaware "the little fruit State."

A despatch from Madrid gives a postive denial to the reported prohibition of American newspapers by the Spanish Government.

Colonel Shepherd of Washington county, Texas, has realized $30,000, from an investment of only $900 in sheep, five year ago.

A bill passed the House of Representatives of the United States on Saturday, admitting Alabama to representation in Congress.

The New England Methodist Conference has unanimously passed resolutions approving Impeachment.

A colored lawyer, after long argument, has been denied admission to the bar of a Pittsburg court.

A Boston manufacturer paid the government last year $400,000 for one cent stamps.

Dan Rice's Circus and Menagerie, will exhibit in Wilmington, on Wednesday the 15th of April.

Preparations have been made for the erection of a large number of new houses in Milford, this season.

There are 179 ocean steamers belonging to the port of New York, with an aggregate tonnage of 233,618 tons.

The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, with $865,000 in treasure, has arrived at New York.

It is stated that the constitution of Arkansas has been carried by a majority of 1,646.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY HENRY VANDERFORD.

☞ Office corner Main and Scott streets over D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

TERMS.—$2.00 per annum, *payable in advance.* Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, $1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year $10; six months $6. For a quarter of a column three months $8; six months $15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, $25; for half a column $50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. When the number of insertions is not marked, advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

☞ All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, Middletown, Del.

Spread of Infidelity.

Yesterday, (March 31st.) was the twentieth anniversary of the birth of Spiritualism as a form of faith, and was duly celebrated in Boston—the ismic centre of the country—in this city, and elsewhere. Impeachment and other more pressing matters preclude detailed reports of these movements in our columns, but the progress of this comparatively new faith presents certain phenomena worthy of record and of these the strangest is that Spiritualism has made distinguished converts among those who, a generation gone by, where the disciples of Tom Paine, or infidels believing in no deity and no after life. From small beginnings it is claimed that the faith now includes a fold of more than four million believers, and the works of A. J. Davis, one of the leading expositors of this faith, are now translated into German and other European languages, and find numerous readers. By a curious coincidence the same week which witnesses the celebration of the Spiritualistic Anniversaay is marked also by the establishment in this country of the "Church of Humanity" by one of Comte's chosen apostles, Henry Edger. The disciples of Comte neither admit nor reject the existence of a deity and future life. These new religions, or old forms of faith in new phases, are signs of the times which merit notice as mere matters of news.—*New York World.*

GREAT DECREASE IN INCOMES.—The New York Evening Post announces the very significant fact, based upon information received from the assistant assessors, that there is a general, though very irregular, decrease in the income tax from last year, and the aggreate tax of that city will fall off more than twenty-fiae per cent.

MARRIED.

In Wilmington on the 24th ult. John E. Phillips, Esq. and Miss Eliza R. Ferries, both of Smyrna, Del.

On the 31st of March, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. George W. Unruh, of Middletown, formerly of Wilmington, to Mrs. Kate A. Leatherbury, of Middletown.

DIED.

Near Blackbird, on Thursday, March 26th, of Diptheria, Mary Amanda, only child of A. C. and Temperance A. Lattomus, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 16 days.

Died in Camden, N. J. on Sunday last, Mrs. Nellie Register, wife of I. Layton Register, Esq. (son of Mr. Isaac Register, formerly of New Castle, Del. now of Elkton,) after a lingering illness. Cut down by the fell destroyer in the very morning of her days—in the bloom of womanly maturity—snatched away from the fond embrace of a devoted husband, and from the care of two beautiful babes around whom her fondest affections were entwined, she has been translated to that better country where afflictions cannot come. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and family and tender them our sincere condolence.

At his residence, in New Castle Hundred, of pneumonia, on the 30th of March, 1868, William White, in the 84th year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN MARKET.

Wheat, prime red	$2 70
Corn yellow	1 10
" white	1 05
Oats	70@77
Timothy Seed	4 00
Clover Seed	9 50
Butter	45@50 cts. ℔ lb
Eggs	25 cts ℔ dozen
Turkeys	18@20 cts. ℔ lb
Geese	16@18 " "
Ducks	16@18 " "
Chickens	16@18 " "
Lard	15@16 " "
Hogs	10@15 " "
Beef	20@25 " "
Hams	18@20 " "
Sides	14@16 " "
Shoulders	13@15 " "
Potatoes	1 10@1 25 ℔ bush

WILMINGTON.

Wheat red	$2 70
Corn	1 18
Oats	85@ 87
Flour	$13 25@13 75

PHILADELPHIA.

Prime red wheat	$2 75@2 85
Corn, new yellow	1 20
Oats	89@90

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

Has cured more Diseases in communities where it is known, than all other Medicines combined; and is kept in every Family. It is the Only Remedy that Really Purifies the Blood, and has never failed in curing Dyspepsia and Kidney Affections.

As a general remedy to build up a shattered and broken down constitution, nothing can equal it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Mishler's Green Label Herb Bitters, is a specific for Scrofula, Old Running Sores, and Rheumatism.

Sold everywhere. Jan 18—3m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend, for the purpose of settling with the SCHOOL COMMITTEES of the respective counties as follows:

At Georgetown, Sussex county, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of April.

At Dover, Kent County, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of April.

At New Castle, New Castle county, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th days of May.

To avoid confusion and the detention of Committees over one day, settlements will be made with the districts in the following order:

FOR SUSSEX COUNTY.—April 13th, Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive; April 14th, 31 to 60, inclusive; April 15th, Nos. 61 to 90, inclusive; April 16th, Nos. 91 to 120, inclusive; April 17th, Nos. 121 and upwards.

FOR KENT COUNTY.—April 27th, Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive; April 28th, Nos. 31 to 60, inclusive; April 29th, Nos. 60 to 90 inclusive; April 30th, Nos. 91 and upwards.

FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY.—May 11th, Nos. 1 to 30, inclusive; May 12th, Nos. 31 to 60, inclusive; May 13th, Nos. 61 to 90, inclusive.

ROBERT LAMBDEN,
April 4-tf Auditor of Accounts.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Middletown Building and Loan Association.

President, J. Thomas Budd; Vice President, George Derrickson; Secretary, A. G. Cox; Treasurer, J. F. Hukill.

DIRECTORS.—Charles E. Anderson, Edward C. Fenimore, James M. Cox. Term expires March, 1868. James H. Scowdrick, William J. H. Lingo, John W. Johnson. Term expires March 1869. Dr. Wm H. Barr, David McKee, E. B. Rice. Term expires March 1870.

Organized, February 7th, 1867. Incorporated March 15th, 1867.

Statement for the year, ending March 5th 1868.

RECEIVED			
For m'thly dues	5965.00	Amt. of Loans	7850.00
" Premiums,	1844.50	" due the As'n.	36-60
" Interest,	198.00	" pd for exp'nses	322.83
" Fines,	53.40	Balance in Treas.	13.07
" Entrance Fee	125.00		
Amt. dues unp'd.	35.00		
" Fines "	1.60		
	$8222.50		$8222.50

Amount paid on each share	$12.00	Number of Shares,	500
Value of "	15.80	" Stockholders	72
Advance "	3.80	Average premium paid,	.30.92
		Highest, Mh. 5, '68,	354
		Lowest, Nov. 7, '67,	16

To the Middletown Building and Loan Association.

GENTLEMEN—I present the above as my financial account and present condition of the Association. A. G. COX, Sec.

The Auditing Committee respectfully report, that they have examined the books of the Association and find them to correspond with the above.

SAML. PENINGTON,
J. B. CLARKSON,
E. B. RICE.
} Aud. Com.

March 31st, 1868. Apl. 4. 1t.

U. S. Direct Tax upon Real Estate.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
DOVER, DEL. April 1st. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment List of Direct Tax assessed upon Real Estate, under the Act approved August 5th, 1861, has been delivered to me by the Assessor of the District of Delaware, and that the said taxes are due and payable. George B. Money, Esq. the Deputy Collector of Division No. 2. comprising, White Clay Creek, New Castle, Red Lion, Pencader, St. George's, and Appoquinimink Hundred, in New Castle county and State of Delaware, will be at the following places, and times, for the purpose of receiving the said taxes, viz:

At New Castle, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 15th, 16th and 17th.

At Newark, on Monday and Tuesday, April 20th, and 21st.

At Glasgow, on Thursday and Friday, April 23rd, and 24th.

At Delaware City, on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, April 25th, 27th, and 28th.

At Odessa, on Thursday, April 30th, and Friday and Saturday May 1st, and 2nd:

At Middletown, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 4th, 5th, and 6th.

At Townsend, Friday and Saturday, May 8th, and 9th.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12, M. and from 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

C. H. B. DAY, Collector,
1st. District of Delaware.

N. B.—Promptness in Payment is absolutely necessary, to save trouble to the Collector, and cost to the Tax-payers. C. H. B. D.

April 4th.—4t.

MIDDLETOWN IRON FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE SHOP.

PLOWS and Plow Castings, Machine Castings of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Particular attention given to Repairing Machinery. Cash for old iron.

April 4-tf WM. L. BUCKE & SON, Founders and Machinists.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.

IMPERVIOUS TO WATER AND STEAM AND PERFECTLY FIRE PROOF. Forming a solid sheet of Slate, without seam or joint, large as the surface covered. Light, durable and cheap. Send for a pamphlet giving full particulars.

Orders for roofing promptly attended to.

ROBERT ATKINSON,
No. 5 West Fourth St. Wilmington, Del.
April 4-3m

POTATOES FOR SALE.

FIFTY BUSHELS Early Goodrich Potatoes For Sale by PURNELL JEFFERSON,
April 4-2w* Near McDonough, Del.

TO RENT.

A FIRST Class STORE HOUSE, in Fredericktown. Apply to Mrs. C. J. Osborne,
April 4-3t Post Office, Cecilton, Md.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his Farm OAKLAND, containing 130 Acres, more or less, upon which there is no waste land. This Farm is situated in Kent county, Md. about ha'f a mile from Chesterville, where there are two mails a day; is on the public road leading from said village to Shrewsbury Church, and adjoining the lands of John M. Comegys, John F. Newnam, and others. It is convenient to church, to mill and to market; is within a mile of the contemplated Kent County Rail Road, now about to be commenced, about three miles from the Steamboat Landing, and half a mile to a Schoolhouse. There is on said Farm,

A PEACH ORCHARD
CONTAINING
Fourteen Hundred Trees,
AND AN
APPLE ORCHARD
OF ABOUT
One Hundred and Seventy Trees,

Both Orchards in full bearing condition, and of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. It is in one of the most healthy and productive portions of the county, is under a good state of Fencing, principally composed of CHESTNUT RAILS AND WHITE OAK POSTS, and of Plank, with Locust, Cedar, and White Oak Posts, and some Osage Orange Hedging.

The soil is productive, perfectly adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, and Fruits; and upon which Lime and other Fertilizers act admirably. The Improvements are

A Two Story Frame Dwelling,
WITH KITCHEN ATTACHED,
A SMALL TENANT HOUSE,
A Good Barn, Corn Crib, Stable,
SHEDDING, and other necessary OUTBUILDINGS,
With a Well in the yard of pure and excellent WATER.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises. For terms, apply to my son, on the Farm, or John W. F. Ireland, Esq. near Galena, or the undersigned, No. 70, South Street, Baltimore. SAMUEL COMEGYS.

March 21.—3t.

PRINCE ALBERT,

THIS celebrated Canadian Stallion will stand for Mares, the ensuing season. INSURANCE.—One colt $20, two colts $18 each, three colts $16 each, four colts $14 each, five or more colts $12 each.

JAMES T. SHALLCROSS.
March 14—3m

W. M. KENNARD,
OF THE WELL KNOWN
DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE,
306 Market Street, Wilmington,

offers to the buying public one of the most desirable assortment of

G O O D S

ever displayed by this old established house. Buying for CASH, selling on the same terms,

Purchasing from first Hands,

AS WELL AS

Importing some Styles of Goods,

all combined, gives him many advantages not usual with retail stores.

A LARGE STOCK,
PLENTY OF LIGHT,
No Misrepresentation of Goods,
AND LOW PRICES

☞ are SOME of the inducements held forth to buyers. ☜

January 4, 1868—6m

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

WILLIAM T. HOPKIN'S "own make" o "Keystone Skirts," are the best and cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 30 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 20 springs, 80 cents; 25 springs, 95 cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. *Warranted in every respect.*

Our own make of Union Skirts, Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2 00. These Skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and at much lower prices.

Our own make of Champion Skirts are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. Every lady should try them. They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining states, at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for "Hopkin's Champion Skirt." If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come, or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.

To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manufacturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed. Manufactory and Salesroom, 628 ARCH STREET, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia. WM. T. HOPKINS.

March 14—4m

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, March 9th, 1868.

Upon the application of James Ginn, and William S. Cleaver, Administrators of William Ginn, late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, deceased; it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrators aforesaid, give notice of the granting of Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such Letters, in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the Estate, to present the same, or abide by an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, and to be continued therein two months.

{ L. S. } Given under the hand and Seal of office of the Register aforesaid, at New Castle, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

R. C. ERAIM, Register.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of the deceased must present the same duly attested to the Administrators on or before March 9th, 1869, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

JAMES GINN,
WILLIAM S. CLEAVER.
Administrators.

Address—Head of Sassafras, Kent Co. Md.
March 14—2m

THE WORLD'S
Combined Mower & Reaper,
THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD.

THE ECONOMY
Wood Tooth Self-Delivering Hay and Grain Rake.

For Sale by - - - - - - - - J. T. BUDD.

ORDERS are being received for the above new and superior machinery, and a limited number only can be supplied this season. Send your orders at once. Call and examine them.

☞ Agents for Economy Rake wanted, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed.

March 7—tf

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of Hurlock & Cochran, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Edwin R. Cochran, alone, authorized to settle the affairs of the Co-partnership, and sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. HURLOCK,
E. R. COCHRAN.

The undersigned calls upon all persons indebted to the late firm of HURLOCK & COCHRAN, to make payment unto him, and all persons having claims to present the same. EDWIN R. COCHRAN, for Hurlock & Cochran, in liquidation.

Middletown March 11th 1868.—1-m

GEORGE M. PATCHEN.

This thorough bred trotting Horse will stand for Mares the ensuing season. Insurance, one mare, $30, two mares $28 each, three mares $26 each, four or more mares $25 each.

JAMES T. SHALLCROSS.
March 14—3m

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of MACKEREL HERRING, and MESS SHAD, in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kits. For sale at the lowest market rates.

J. A. REYNOLDS & SONS.
March 21.

James H. Frazer, M. D.
GLASGOW, DEL.

OFFERS his professional services to the public. Office at the residence of R. M. Black, Esq.
Jan. 4—y.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.
Andrew E. Crow & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country that they have commenced the Dry Goods Business at

207 Market St. Wilmington, Del.

where they intend to keep a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, such as

Merinoes, Poplins, Alpacas & Coburgs,

BOTH BLACK AND COLORED.

We would call special attention to our stock of

Table and Shirting Linens,

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CALICOES AND DOMESTICS.
A FULL LINE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
☞ FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. ☜

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

DO NOT FORGET THE NUMBER,

207 MARKET STREET, Wilmington, Del.

ANDREW E. CROW & CO.

January 25—1y

THERE IS NO

R MANURE
SO PERMANENT AS
A RAW BONES,
FROM WHICH IS MADE
W WHANN'S
RAW BONE Super-Phosphate.

Warranted Perfectly Pure and Free from Adulteration.

B Established as an excellent Fertilizer by
O years of constant use, and highly recommended by all who have used it as

A Great Crop Producer,

N AND PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL.

Every Farmer Should Use It.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

E **WALTON, WHANN & CO.**
MANUFACTURERS,
Wilmington, Del.

S E. T. EVANS. AGENT,
Feb 15—1y Middletown, Del.

The Knickerbocker Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

ACCUMULATED CASH ASSETS FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS, $3,500,000.

POLICIES ISSUED, 1867;	10,3000
INCOME FOR THE YEAR, OVER	$2,000,000
PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MEMBERS,	$300,000
AMOUNT OF INSURANCE COVERED BY POLICIES,	$50,000,000

NO RESTRICTION ON RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.—ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITABLE.

PREMIUMS CAN BE PAID ALL IN CASH, OR A PREMIUM NOTE CAN BE GIVEN FOR ONE-HALF, IF DESIRED.

The Company is Mutual in its Plan of Operations.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SAYS.—"A Policy of Life Insurance is the cheapest and safest mode of making a certain provision for one's family."

LIFE INSURANCE, has the approbation of Clergymen, Statesmen, Lawyer's Physicians, Merchants &c. Get your Life Insured without delay, Life is uncertain and full of contingencies.

ALFRED G. COX, AGENT,
Jan 18—6m Middletown, Del.

The Excelsior Stump Extractor,
MANUFACTURED BY
AVIS & THOMPSON,
PENNSGROVE, SALEM COUNTY, N. J.

THIS Machine, as the name indicates, is equal, and in many respects surpasses all others now in use.

1st. Is equal in power.

2d. Superior in portability; can be moved easily by one or two men from one stump to another.

3d. Superior in simplicity; can be made by any farmer, assisted by a blacksmith.

4th. Superior in quick action; can take up more stumps in one day than any other puller now in use.

5th. Lower in price; they are sold so low that any person having stumps can afford one.

Price, made in a substantial manner, $20.

Individual rights $6. All orders promptly attended to. Machines delivered at steamboat or railroad free of charge. Mar 7—1m

DRUGS & MEDICINES.
H. Richmond Chamberlaine,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles, Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery and Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use.

Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Shades, Wicks, Cleaners, &c. The latest improvements in Burners and Chimneys.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Physicians and Farmers will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

Cigars and Tobacco of the best Baltimore manufacture.

Store—Maine Street, opposite Davis' Hotel.

January 18—1y

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Middletown Hall Co. are hereby notified that an instalment of One Dollar per share upon the Capital Stock, will be due and payable to John R. Hall, Treasurer, on Monday, May 4th, 1868.

By order of the Board,
March 21. J. THOS. BUDD, Sec.

GRANVILLE WORRELL,
220 AND 222 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, Del.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND FRENCH
DRY GOODS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
CARPETS and Oil Cloths.
CHINA AND CALCUTTA
MATTINGS, MATS, RUGS, &c. &c.

WE are prepared to fill orders for Churches, Hotels, Private Dwellings and Public Building, furnishing them complete, including Sheets, Blankets, Counterpanes, Towels, Curtains, Cornices, Stair Rods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damasks, &c. Orders will be taken and estimates furnished of the whole cost, with articles furnished or otherwise, as parties commencing housekeeping may prefer.

We cannot enumerate even leading departments, owing to the extent of our business, but have a full assortment of various lines in

DRESS FABRICS,
MOURNINGS,
WHITE GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY,
FLANNELS, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Our long experience, combined with our intimate and extensive acquaintance with the largest and best Importing and Domestic Houses of this country give us, we believe, advantages shared by no other house to the same extent in Delaware, and we wish distinctly to state that we are prepared to sell *always as low or lower than Philadelphia Merchants.*

THE MOTTO OF THE HOUSE
CHEAP, PROMPT AND RELIABLE.
March 7, 1068—1y

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
Thos. B. McConaughey's
PATENT CORN DROPPER.

THIS Dropper will positively save one-half the time over the old way of dropping corn.

It will drop right in the cross.

It can be set to average any number of grains desired to a hill.

It can be regulated to scatter the corn more or less in the hill, or drop it all in a close bunch if desired. In windy weather this Dropper is just the thing needed, as the corn cannot be blown about while dropping.

All who have used these Droppers agree in the opinion that the corn comes up more regularly after them, and there is less re-planting to do, because they drop a more regular number of grains to a hill, and every grain is sure to be in the cross, where they are covered alike.

Every Dropper will be warranted to do all that is herein claimed for them, or they will be taken back and the money refunded.

Price $2,25.

☞ Please read the following certificates from some of the most eminent farmers of Delaware:

NEAR SUMMIT BRIDGE, DEL. *March* 13, 1866.

This is to certify that I have used for several years McConaughey's Patent Corn Dropper, and I am convinced every farmer would find it greatly to his interest to own one. B. T. BIGGS.

MIDDLETOWN, *March* 15, 1866.

THOMAS B. MCCONAUGHEY:—After three years' experience in dropping our corn with your Patent Corn Dropper, we have found their use to be a great saving to us over the old way of dropping, with better satisfaction in the manner in which they do their work, and we think we have had less re-planting to do since we have been using them. R. A. Cochran, Jr., J. F. Wilson, B. F. Hanson, R. R. Cochran, William Wilson, W. A. Cochran, W. Green.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, having used Thomas B. McConaughey's Patent Corn Droppers, have found them, after trial, to be a valuable and labor-saving invention. We think farmers will find it to their interest to use them. Wm. Reybold, Wm. Knotts, C. Tatman, Jr. J. A. Reynolds, Jr. W. Flinthane, Merit Hubbell, James Kanely, Jr. Jos. T. Griffith, B. Gibbs, N. T. Sevil, J. R. Hoffecker, R. T. Cochran, J. W. Crawford, J. J. Lockwood, Thos. S. Merrett, S. W. Stewart, T. Carlisle, George G. Kerr, R. D. Melvin, J. Stewart, George Derrickson, W. R. Lockwood, Wm. D. Cornog, T. B. Nivine, Wm. N. Wilson, O. Crow, Samuel Rambo, T. Murphy, Calvin Jones, John C. Spear, Wm. S. Mote, C. P. Cochran, B. F. Kanely, Joseph Griffith,

For sale by
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS, Agents,
March 7—3m Middletown, Del.

COMPLETE MANURE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

WARRANTED free from adulteration. Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each. Price $56 per ton 2,000 lbs. Liberal discount to dealers. It has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Cotton, Grass, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
Sole Agents, 39 S. Water St. & 40 S. Wharves, Philadelphia.

For sale by
WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
Also, by
JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
March 7 Middletown, Del.

POUDRETTE.
EIGHTEEN YEARS FAIR TRIAL!

THERE is no better Manure in the market for all kinds of Crops. POUDRETTE at 50 cents per bushel, or $26 per ton, delivered at Railroad and Steamboat Depots, in Philadelphia. Manufactory—Gray's Road, above the Arsenal, Philadelphia; Peysson's Farm, Gloucester, N. Jersey, Woodbury Railroad.

DEALERS.—FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO. 4th and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by Seed and Agricultural Implement Dealers generally. Office—420 Library street, back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Liberal DISCOUNT to Dealers.

March 14,—2-m

J. Thomas Budd,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Agricultural Machinery, Steam Engines, Belting, Oils, Circular Saws and Tools of every description, at city prices. Jan 4

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

HAVING completed our arrangements for the following year, we are now prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and the public in general in the assortment and prices of our usual large line of well selected Goods, consisting in part as follows:

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE & AMOSKEAG

FINE BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

Utica 5-4 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings. Atlantic A, New Market R R. Pacific and Salmon Falls

Heavy Brown Shirtings.

Pocasset 40 inch, and Indian Head 6-4 Brown Sheetings.

Merrimac, Cocheco, American, Sprague, Oriental, Richmond and Conestoga Prints; besides a full assortment of the best makes American Printed Delaines.

☞ A few pieces of those EXTRA HEAVY KERSEYS at the old price.

An unusually large and attractive stock of

DRESS GOODS,

Alpacas, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, Shawls, Flannels, Notions, Balmoral Skirts, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gentlemen's Calf Boots and Over Shoes, Men's and Boys' Extra Heavy Leather Boots and Brogans, Ladies, Misses and Children's Balmorals and Over Shoes.

A Full Assortment of Groceries,

Provisions, Hardware, Queensware, Woodenware, Stoneware, Earthenware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Paint Brushes, &c. All of which we offer at the very lowest market rates, and cordially invite all to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble whatever to show our goods.

The credit system having been recently reduced among the Wholesale Merchants and Jobbers of the cities almost to a cash basis, our terms hereafter will be SIX MONTHS CREDIT, OR FIVE PER CENT OFF FOR CASH on all sums ever $1.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SONS,
Febuary 8 Middletown.

BENJAMIN F. MAY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 79 South Street, opposite the Corn Exchange,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE subscriber, having been at the head of the State Grain Office, in the city of Baltimore, for the last five years, thereby having acquired considerable experience in the Grain Trade, and now engaged in a General Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from Agriculturists and Forwarders of Grain and Produce to the city. Such consignments will at all times be attended to with promptness and accuracy, and returns of the highest prices made.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES:

Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland,
Col. E. H. Webster, Collector of Baltimore.
Gen. Edward Shriver, Postmaster, of Baltimore.
Hon. John M. Frazier, Baltimore.
Hon. Hiram McCullough, M. C., of Cecil county.
Hon. Alexander Evans, of " "
Hon. George Vickers, of Kent "
Col. Edwin Wilkins, of " "
Col. James Wallace, of Dorchester "
Dr. Francis P. Phelps, of " "
Col. Wm. H. Purnell, of Worcester "
Hon. Alfred Spates, of Allegany "
John V. L. Findlay, Esq., of Washington "
Messrs. Clabaugh & Harris, of Carroll "
Hon. G. Fred. Maddox, of St. Mary's "
Hon. Richard Mackall, of Calvert "
H. Vanderford, Esq., Middletown, Delaware.

January 4, 1868—6m

DR. MUSGROVE,
DENTIST,
ELKTON, MARYLAND,

OFFICE—Opposite the Presbyterian Church. Teeth Extracted without Pain by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS; or by the latest improvement —the SPRAY PRODUCER, formed by Rigoline or Ether.

This Narcotic Spray is used where sensitive teeth are to be excavated preparatory to filling. Also, for PAINLESS removal of the Dental Pulp, and for minor surgical operations.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, from one to a full set.

Persons from a distance desiring protracted operations will please notify by mail, or otherwise, thereby saving disappointment and loss of time.

Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash kept constantly on hand; also, Dr. J. D. White's Dentine.

THOMAS H. MUSGROVE, D. D. S.
Elkton, Md., January 18, 1868—1y

MIDDLETOWN HOTEL.
L. R. DAVIS, Proprietor.

THIS well-known and popular establishment is still the favorite resort of the travelling public. The proprietor spares no pains to insure the comfort of his guests. A well-furnished TABLE, the choicest brands of LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO; his acknowledged experience as an abundant caterer, combined with attentive waiters, reliable hostlers and moderate charges, will, he feels assured, secure to him a continuance of the liberal patronage of the public.

☞ HORSES AND MULES are always to be found on sale at his Stables, during the proper season; and persons in want of such stock can readily supply themselves on accommodating terms. Jan. 4—6mo.

JOB PRINTING.

Having received a large supply of new and beautiful type, we are prepared to do Job Work of every description, from the finest and most delicate card, to the largest and most showy poster.

ORDERS FOR
CARDS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
DEEDS, MORTGAGES,
FUNERAL NOTICES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL TICKETS,
BANK CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES, BILL-HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS,
POSTERS,
HORSE BILLS, &c. &c.

will be promptly attended to, at moderate rates.

☞ Printing done in GOLD, BRONZE, and all kinds of FANCY COLORS.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
The Transcript Office,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 25—tf

First Class Boarding House,
NO. 76 SHARP STREET,
BALTIMORE.

Located one square from the B. and O. R. R. Depot, and three squares from the Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharf.

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT, late of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, informs her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table boarders. Jan. 4—y.

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
VARIETY STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS and Miscellaneous Works, Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books, BLANK BOOKS, in various styles of binding, Tuck, Memorandum and Pass Books.

Stationery of all kinds.

Photograph Albums, Work Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Writing Desks, Ladies' Satchels, Pocket Books, Port Folios, Purses, Portmonaies, Segar Cases, Picture Frames, Tassels and Cords, Looking Glasses.

Back Gammon Boards,
CHESS & CHECKER MEN,
GAMES OF ALL KINDS.

Rubber Pencils and Penholders, Writing Fluid Ink Stands, Pocket Cutlery, Rogers' Scissors, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Breast Pins, Finger Rings Spectacles, Violin Strings, Combs, Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Gum Bands, Watch Keys, Key Rings, and Puff Boxes.

A Fine Assortment of Colgate & Co's. Soap.

PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS,
Wright's and Taylor's Superior Extracts,
Pomades, Hair Oils, and
Dental Soap, of the first quality.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Neck Ties of various styles, Bismarck Collars, Gloves, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Cuffs, Wristlets, &c. &c.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, Meerschaums, and Tobacco Pouches.

Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and Coal Oil.

DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS—

New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly, Bazaar and Magazine.
Frank Leslie, Chimney Corner, Weekly,
Boys and Girls Weekly,
Gleason's Literary Companion.
Godey's, Peterson's, Atlantic, Arthur's, Galaxy and Mm'e. Demorest's Magazines.

☞ A large variety of Fancy Articles. ☜

Call and examine, at

D. L. DUNNING'S,
Corner of Main and Scott streets,
Jan 4.—3mo. Middletown, Del.

TO THE READERS
OF
The Middletown Transcript.

A WELL KNOWN wit once said: Clothes do not make the man, but they do very much to make him look respectable after he is made. Men are always apt to judge others by their external appearance, and justly so, for neatness of person is just as much the characteristic of a gentleman as a high sense of honor or unquestionable veracity; in this view, therefore, it behooves every man not only to procure good clothing but to have it made in the most elegant and fashionable shape, and we know of no establishment in town which better insures these desirable qualities than

WILDES' STAR CLOTHING HALL,
Main Street, Middletown, Del.

N. B.—Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings kept constantly on hand and made to order.

January 25—m

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS
AND PARLOR ORGANS.

STIEF'S PIANOS,—THE BEST NOW MADE.

GOLD MEDAL for the best Pianos manufactured has been awarded for the year 1867, to CHARLES M. STIEFF, examined and pronounced by the best Professors in Baltimore to be the BEST PIANOS, and were in competition with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Pianos.

Stieff's Pianos contain improvements that are not to be in other instruments, and are all made at his extensive Factory and out of the best seasoned material, and warranted for five years.

Call and examine for yourselves. They are sold at lower prices than any other house.

SECOND HAND PIANOS from $60 to $300.

Also, PARLOR ORGANS for sale cheap at

STIEFF'S,
No. 7 North Liberty Street,
January 4, 1868. Baltimore.

FRANCIS TARONI

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently located on the north-east corner of Broad and Lake streets, Middletown, and is prepared to do all kinds of

House and Sign Painting,

Graining, China Glossing, Calcemining, Paper Hanging, &c.

All work done with neatness and despatch.

He invites the public to give him a call

Select Poetry.

CONTENT.

A rare old fellow, seldom seen
Within the chambers of the great,
Who liketh best a modest mien,
Preferring delf to silver plate;
Old chum of mine, we break our fast
Together in the morning light,
And when the busy day is past,
Meet by the hearth again at night.
The roof that shelters his grey head,
I'm sure is ever hallowed.

He often wonders in disguise;
You cripple, all awry and bent,
Clad in a tattered suit of frieze,
You'd hardly think our friend content;
Or that rough man who halts to pat
The little barefoot sweeper's head,
And leaves a coin inside his hat
That robs him of a slice of bread:
The sailor, he whose horny palms
Just flung the shivering beggar alms.

The honest sparkle in his eyes,
The heart of gold that throbs within,
He cannot cover with disguise,
Whatever garb he clothes him in.
I've seen him when the sky was black,
And by-ways splashed with falling rain,
Bending beneath a tinker's pack,
Trolling a cheery old refrain;
For wealth is good, and ancient wine,
But a merry heart makes the spirit shine.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

WARWICK, March 25th.

MR. EDITOR.—Supposing a few lines, from the village of Warwick, would be of some interest to you and the many readers of the *Transcript*, I have undertaken the task of trying to give an account of things in general, as they appear in our interesting town at present. We are completely surrounded by snow, having on Friday night last, the deepest snow storm of the season. The farmers, and I suppose all others, thought the cold and dreary days of winter had passed, since St. Patrick was so pleasant and spring with her mantle of green was welcomed by all; even the feathered tribe were not slow in their manner of greeting as they warbled forth notes of praise, for the past winter has been a severe one to all, the birds not excepted.

The mercantile business of this place is rather dull, two of the largest houses having within the last three or four months been closed by auction, causing us great inconvenience in the way of supplying various articles, usually kept by country stores, yet we managed to procure from our old stand-by, Messrs. Stephens & Gillespie, such articles as they have for sale. Our confectionery department is under the control of Mr. William Thompson, (no relation is known to exist between him and John Thompson,) who keeps constantly on hand, candies, cakes, shoes, tobacco, dried fruit, shaving apparatus, and in fact everything usually kept by a first class barber, shoe and candy shop.

We, like the rest of the human race are, subject to sickness, and for that reason Mr. N. Hynson, (formerly of Kent county Md.) has set up in our midst a Drug Store, where can be procured medicines of various kinds, and if properly applied, as directed by our able and experienced physician, J. J. Wright, M. D. you are sure to come out right side up, if there is a shadow of a chance.

Our Agricultural Works are worthy of notice, and being under the direction of Messrs. J. W. Staats & Bro. cannot be passed unnoticed; all day long may be heard the sound of hammers, and the noisy clatter of wheels, forming and shaping machinery, for those who see proper to give them a call. The carriage manufactory of Mr. J. A. Jamison, is in a flourishing condition, having been established in business for some time, and a very good article may be had, at the shortest notice.

The Gillespie Hotel, owned and kept by Mr. S. Gillespie, is a fine large building, capable of accommodating a large number of persons; his table is ever spread with luxuries of the season, and the bar well supplied with choice wines and liquors, for those who are weary may stop and find rest. In connection with the hotel grounds, is a half mile track, for the use of those who are fond of racing, and during the trotting season, which usually commences in May or June and continues until October or November, some very fine sport may be seen, either in running or trotting.

Next in order are our house-carpenters, of whom, we have several good workmen, Mr. A. Wilson and T. Griffin being the principle contractors, and any business in their line will receive prompt attention.

The harness and saddlery business attracts great attention, being conducted under the supervision of Mr. James T. McCullough, who is an experienced workman capable of manufacturing anything in his line of business with neatness and dispatch.

Jim is some on an argument, having become a member of the Debating Society, can argue his side of the question with great ability, standing firm to his opinion, provided his opponent will stick to the truth, for Jim is opposed to telling or hearing non-truths on any subject; he may be consulted on most any of the principal topics of the day by calling at his office during business hours, where he will endeavor to give an unbiased opinion satisfactory to all.

Our worthy minister, the Rev. Dr. Ewell, has again been appointed to take charge of this circuit, and any passage of scripture may be heard fully discussed and explained in such a manner as to be plainly understood.

The wheelwright and blacksmith department is carried on by Messrs. Dixon and Dorsey, who are also experienced workmen, and any work left in their hands will be put through with neatness and strength not to be surpassed by every one.

The wholesale liquor and grocery store of Mr. J. C. Cranor, where may be had at all times groceries, liquor, tobacco, &c. is in the forward ranks of business.

Now, Mr. Editor, you, or no one else could suppose that we lived at peace with each other without a Justice of the Peace, so our worthy knight of the shears occupies that position, and has for the last six, eight, or perhaps ten years. Now our squire is one of the best natured men to be found, and the way that he and that John Thompson steps around is funny, yet, strange to say, they never disagree. On nearly every subject John is consulted, and his decision generally settles the matter.

The attention of all is at present attracted to the rail road question, and light seems to come out of darkness, for upon every hand may be heard the cry of railroad, and if the Directors of the Kent Co. road would give us a chance, ere twelve months have passed, we too, will be aroused from the drowsy sleep of the present by the shrill whistle of the fiery monster, as it rushes over the iron rail, bearing behind it those who will hail its completion with glad hearts.

Yours &c.
SANDY BRANCH

For the Middletown Transcript

MR. EDITOR.—I am a man not much given to repining, nor do I like to complain, much less to make known to the world at large my afflictons and causes of complaint through the medium of the public press. Subjected from my youth up to treatment which a less amiable man than myself would scarcely have borne at all, I have endured it all with a patience and forbearance, excelled by none, unless it be that of the famous Job. But it is said that even a worm will turn when trod upon, and shall a christian man show less spirit than an insect of the dust? and endure in silence treatment which even a dog would not bear! No sir. I have suffered long enough and in the words of the immortal "Plymouth Rock" boys to Gen. Gage at Boston, I am "determined to bear it no longer." There are and I suppose always have been men who take special delight in amusing themselves at the expense and inconvenience of others, by playing off what *they* consider "jokes," but what *I* call downright injuries. It may please *them* but it does not please *me*. I am one of those injured persons upon whom they have played many of their "jokes," and in order to show you something of the spirit of malevolence and cruelty, with which I have been pursued by these "jokers," I will relate to you one or two of their so-called jokes practised upon me. A few years ago I was the happy owner of one of the finest specimens of the cow kind that ever graced a stock-yard, she was in fact what you might call a handsome cow, deficient in nothing except her tail, which had been cut off quite short. One morning I sallied out to the pasture to bring home my cow, but to my great dismay I could not find her, high and low, far and wide, I hunted that pasture o'er but my cow could not be found, I *did* see a cow which looked like mine, but she had a long tail and my cow's was short. After a while a neighbor came along, and on hearing my complaints suggested that perhaps some one had tied a tail on my cow, so I examined the aforesaid cow that looked like mine and sure enough some malicious individual had actually tied a long tail on to my cow's short tail! Now, Mr. Editor, wasn't that mean to fool any man so that he didn't know his own cow. It is shameful and I won't bear it.

At another time I had gone to mill and got some nice rich bran to fed my pigs, but as I had an errand to do before I returned home I left my bag at a store, and next morning when I feed my pigs, they would not eat. I was naturally frightened for I thought some evil disease had got among my porkers. I called in one of my neighbors and asked his opinion, he examined the feed and pronounced it *sawdust*; some mean wretch had changed the contents of my bag at the store. Now sir, isn't it too bad to be dealt with in this manner? I won't stand it any longer. I have been the butt for the amusement of these jesters long enough. I am not even allowed the privilege in my old days of changing the trade at which I have spent the most of my life, for a "business" less arduous and more remunerative without being subjected to the jibes and jokes of these jesters. But jest as they may I am not going to give it up, for I verily believe that if I had gone into this business several years ago I might have been a rich man to-day.

I hope you will publish this and let all those fellows know my sentiments on this matter, and I give them fair warning that if they do not let me alone, I will expose their names and hold them up to public scorn.

Respectfully yours,
A TORMENTED MAN.

VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.—There is no manure made on a farm so valuable as that of poultry. One ounce of it properly diffused in half a pound of soil, and placed in a hill of corn when planted, will be as powerful a fertilizer as ten times its weight in barnyard manure. A foreign writer says:—"In France as well as in our own country, most eminent chemists have proved by analysis that poultry manure is a most valuable fertilizer, and yet, for want of proper system in housing poultry it has as yet not been rendered available to rural economy. The celebrated Vauquelin says that when the value of manures is considered with relation to the amount of azote they contain, the poultry manure is one of the most active stimulants; and when, as a means of comparison, the following manures are taken, in parts of 1,000, it will be found that horse manure contains 4.0 part azote; guano, as imported, 40.7 part azote; guano when sifted of vegetable, &c., 53.9 part azote; poultry manure, 83.0 part azote."

CROP MADE WITH A COW.—There is a man living not far from Danville, Va. who, when the war closed finding himself without a horse, a mule, or even an old steer, hitched up his milch cow and made a good crop. He fed the cow high, and she not only plowed his land but gave him milk for his table.

GOOD TEMPER.—If money is scarce, let good humor be plenty. Let us keep our tempers if we can't pay our debts. Some people get mad if asked for money due, and others get mad if they are not paid at once. These are hard times with most people, but it need not make our hearts harder or our manners harsher.

The Germantown Telegraph says a high northern exposure is better for apple orchards than lower and more sheltered positions.

NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES,

AND

NEW STYLES.

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia with a stock of goods of great variety of styles and qualities, being selected with an eye single to the tastes and wishes of the people generally. Our stock of

Muslins being entirely New,

we can offer great bargains in

NEW YORK MILLS, WAMASUTTA

and all leading makes of Bleached Goods. Also, standard Brown Muslins, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings.

☞ We are offering our FALL and WINTER GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES such as

Ladies Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cassimeres,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Vests,
Gents' Knit Shirts.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots & Shoes, Selling Low,

all being purchased from manufacturers.

☞ ALL WE ASK IS TRIAL, AND SHOW GOODS WITH GREAT PLEASURE. ☜

NAUDAIN & BRO.
Jan 25—1y Middletown.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer to the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country their thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received, and embrace this medium in announcing to all builders and contractors and those in want of Lumber, that they are prepared to supply them on the most liberal terms. We have reduced our price, as the market has demanded, and we think that they will compare with the city prices. Our stock is very large, embracing a full assortment of

SPRUCE.
HEMLOCK,
AND OAK FRAMING STUFF.
ALL SIZES.
WHITE PINE BOARDS,
HEMLOCK "
OAK PLANK,
WHITE PINE DO.
WHITE PINE SIDING.
YELLOW PINE FLOORING,
HEMLOCK "
PLASTERING LATHES.
SPRUCE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
PLAIN AND FANCY PICKETING.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.
Building Hardware,
☞ NAILS AND SPECIALITIES. ☜

BRICKS,
CALCINE PLASTER, LIME & HAIR.

HEWES' PHOSPHATE.

PAINTS, OIL, TURPENTINE,
VARNISH, DRY JAPAN, GLASS.

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,
On the Railroad, above the National Hotel.
January 25—tf

200 Tons Lehigh Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Locust Mountain Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

100 Tons Shamokin Coal,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

200 Bushels Prime Clover Seed,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

50 Bus Prime Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.

1000 Bus Wilmington Ground Plaster,
FOR SALE BY
E. T. EVANS.
Jan 25-tf

DR. J. J. VANDERFORD,
Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING located in Middletown, Del. respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to the practice of

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH Mounted on Dental Vulcanite, a material superior to metals in its adaptability and durability.

Persons having badly adjusted gold plates can have them exchanged for the Vulcanite.

Great care will be given to Children's Teeth; irregularities corrected, and deciduous teeth preserved until the permanent ones make their appearance.

☞ A superior Dentifrice constantly on hand. Office seven doors east of the Bank.
January 4, 1868—1y

ODESSA NURSERIES.

WE are now offering for sale, for Spring Planting, 1868, No. 1 Plants of the

BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
STRAWBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
CURRANT and
GRAPE VINES,

by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, all of which will be warranted genuine and true to name.

Also, Osage Orange Plants, Asparagus Roots, and Early Goodrich Potatoes.

POLK & HYATT,
January 25—3m Odessa, Del.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL,
North West Corner Fayette & St. Paul Sts.
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S CITY HOTEL,
BALTIMORE.
Isaac Alberston ..... Proprietor.

☞ This is one of the most pleasant and central locations in the city.
January 4, 1868—1y

TO FARMERS.

300,000 OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS, of Prime Quality, for sale.—Apply to ANDREW HUSHABECK,
Feb 1—tf Middletown, Del.

Louisa Muhlbach's Historical Novels.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
443 AND 445 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

HAVE just published, *The Empress Josephine.* An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

The Daughter of an Empress. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth $2.

Marie Antoinette and Her Son. 1 vol. 8vo. Paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

Joseph II. and His Court. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chaudron. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $2.

Frederick the Great and His Court. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 434pp. Cloth, $2.

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Leave Crisfield,	11 20 A. M.		6 45 A. M.
" Marion,	11 50		
" Kingston,	12 10 P. M.		
" Westover,	12 35		
" Princess Anne,	1 10		7 30
" Eden	1 30		
" Forktown	1 50		
" Salisbury	2 10		8 05
" Delmar	2 25		
" Laurel	2 40		
" Seaford	3 05		8 50
" Bridgeville	3 25		
" Greenwood	3 35		
" Farmington	3 45		
" Harrington	7 00	4 05	9 45
" Felton	7 15	4 20	
" Plymouth	7 20	4 25	
" Canterbury	7 20	4 25	
" Wil. Grove	7 25	4 30	
" Camden	7 35	4 40	
Dover "	7 55	4 55	10 25
" Moorton	8 05	5 10	
" Brenford	8 15	5 15	
" Smyrna	8 10	5 10	10 30
" Clayton	8 25	5 25	10 45
" Sassafras R	8 30	5 30	
" Blackbird	8 40	5 40	
" Townsend	8 50	5 45	
" Middleto'n	9 05	6 05	11 20
" Mt Pleasant	9 15	6 15	
" St Georges	9 30	6 30	
" Bear	9 40	6 40	
" New Castle	10 00	7 00	12 00 M.
Arrive Wilm.	10 25	7 20	12 20 P. M.
" Philad'a	11 55 A. M.	9 00 P. M.	1 30 "
" Baltimore	1 15 P. M	3 15 A. M.	3 45 "

	SOUTH.		
Leave Philad'a	3 30 P. M.	8 30 A. M.	5 00 P. M.
" Baltimore	2 15	7 25	2 15
" New Castle	5 25	10 40	6 50
" Bear		10 55	7 15
" St Georges		11 15	7 30
" Mt Pleasant		11 25	7 40
" Middleto'n	6 15	11 45	8 00
" Townsend		11 55	8 10
" Blackbird		12 00 M.	8 15
" Sassafras		12 10 P. M.	8 25
" Clayton	6 40	12 15	8 30
Arrive Smyrna	6 50	12 25	8 40
Leave Brenford		12 20	8 35
" Moorton		12 30	8 45
" Dover	7 10	12 50	9 05
" Camden		1 00	9 15
" Wil. Grove		1 05	9 20
" Canterbury		1 10	9 30
" Plymouth		1 10	9 30
" Felton		1 20	9 35
" Harrington	7 55	1 45	9 50
" Farmington		1 55	
" Greenwood		2 05	
" Bridgeville		2 15	
" Seaford	8 40	2 35	
" Laurel		2 55	
" Delmar		3 10	
" Salisbury	9 30	3 40	
" Forktown		3 50	
" Eden		4 00	
" Princess Anne	10 00	4 35	
" Westover		4 55	
" Kingston		5 10	
" Marion		5 25	
Arrive Crisfield	10 45 P. M.	5 45 P. M.	

NEW CASTLE TRAINS.—Leave New Castle for Wilmington and Philadelphia at 7 30 A. M.—Leave Philadelphia 7 00 P. M. and Wilmington 8 35 P. M. for New Castle.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above leave Smyrna for Clayton 12 00 noon, and 8 10 P. M. Clayton for Smyrna, 8 40 and 11 00 A. M. to make connection with trains to and from Dover, and Stations South.

Trains leaving Crisfield at 6 45 A. M., and Wilmington going South at 5 05 P. M. will run in close connection with Steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth and Express Trains to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. They will stop on the Delaware Railroad Line only at principal stations at which their time is stated. Except that Steamboat Train South will let off passengers from Baltimore at any station to which they have tickets.

Passengers from Delaware Railroad Line to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Delaware Railroad, change cars at N. C. Junction in morning, at Wilmington in afternoon and night, unless trains are delayed.

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ORIGIN

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